MASON'S
OK. SAUCE
The Cold Meat Specialite
[1974

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR
WISEMAN'S
Orchestra
12.45, 4.30 AND 7.30
[3417

No. 18,865. 第一萬八千八百六十五號 日四初月十年午戊 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918. 四拜禮 號七月一十年七國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
1463

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER
BEER.
BREWED AND BOTTLED
by
S. ALLSOPP & SONS, LTD.,
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.
18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
[18

CARTRIDGES.
ARRIVED!!!
A large consignment of SPORTING CARTRIDGES, principally loaded with E. C. Powder.
HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-5, Beaconsfield Arcade.
[1896

A. LING & CO.,
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1219.
[1906

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes
8.00 „ to 9.30 „ ... „ 10 „
9.30 „ to 10.00 „ ... „ 15 „
10.30 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.30 p.m.... „ 30 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ Sats. only 15 „
2.30 „ to 4.00 „ ...Every 30 „
2.30 „ to 4.00 „ Sats. only 15 „
4.00 „ to 6.00 „ Every 15 „
6.00 „ to 8.00 „ ... „ 10 „
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m. 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 „ to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes
10.30 „ to 11.00 a.m.... „ 10 „
11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m. „ 10 „
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. „ 15 „
2.00 „ to 5.30 „ ... „ 10 „
5.30 „ to 6.00 „ ... „ 10 „
6.00 „ to 7.00 „ ... „ 15 „
7.00 „ to 8.00 „ ... „ 10 „
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[1848

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 1 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.30		8.35		2.30			
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.43		11.17		6.30			
Shum Chun	arr.	10.21		2.00		6.40			
	dep.	10.30	8.28	4.30	11.46	5.05	2.20	5.12	5.30
Sheung Shui	dep.	—	8.13	4.57	11.53		2.27	5.20	6.38
Fanling	dep.	—	8.17	4.51	11.57		2.31	5.24	6.50
Taipo Market	dep.	—	8.28	4.44	12.08		2.42	5.35	6.45
Taipo	dep.	—	8.33	5.05	12.13		2.47	5.40	6.55
Shatin	dep.	—	8.44	5.14	12.24		2.58	5.50	7.05
Yuenand	dep.	—	8.56	5.29	12.36		3.12	6.16	7.22
Hunghom	dep.	—	9.05	5.38	12.45		3.21	6.25	—
KOWLOON	arr.	11.15	9.23	5.56	12.48	7.23	4.01	6.35	7.14

UP TRAINS.

Stations		No. 4 Local. a.m.	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave	M.R.	8.35	7.45	8.00	10.15	1.05	3.45	5.05	5.05
KOWLOON	dep.	8.50	8.00	8.30	10.30	1.15	3.50	5.15	5.15
Hunghom	dep.	8.54	—	8.35	10.37	1.20	—	5.20	5.20
Yuenand	dep.	7.01	—	8.50	10.43	1.30	—	5.30	5.30
Shatin	dep.	7.15	—	9.05	10.57	1.50	—	5.51	5.45
Taipo	dep.	7.28	—	9.20	11.10	2.05	—	6.04	5.58
Taipo Market	dep.	7.31	—	10.05	11.14	1.57	—	5.57	5.57
Fanling	dep.	7.41	—	10.17	11.24	2.07	—	6.07	6.06
Sheungshui	dep.	7.55	—	10.31	11.38	2.11	—	6.11	6.15
Shum Chun	arr.	7.59	8.45	10.38	11.42	2.16	5.40	6.16	6.15
	dep.	—	8.55	10.55	—	—	5.55	—	—
SHEK LUNG	dep.	—	10.38	2.15	—	—	5.30	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	—	11.50	3.10	—	—	6.50	—	—

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.30	12.00	2.20	Shataukok	dep.	10.30	1.05	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.35	12.55	3.15	Fanling	arr.	11.15	2.00	5.55

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.
[782

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £16,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Vœux Road, Central.
Tel. No. 200.
JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.
[1848

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.
1A., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contradio Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.
NAGASAKI WORKS.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	88 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 „	24 „	44 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.
KOBE WORKS.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	7,000 tons.	No. 2.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	„	480 feet.	„	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	„	56 „	„	6 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	„	22 „	„	26 „

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki)
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 336 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 56 „ 9 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 „ 7 „
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.
THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.
[3061

KAIPING COAL
FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY
FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency $11.00 and Chinese Currency $11.80 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels will also be issued

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

FRIDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER, 1918.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

SATURDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—s.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.
s.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
s.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).
s.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.
1451

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

General von Sneak: A Little Study of the War, by Robert Blatchford	$ 1.75
The German Pirate: His Methods and Record, by Ajax	.40
Aeroplanes and Aero Engines: Introduction to the Study of Flight in simple language, by "Avion..." ...	1.75
How to Paint in Oils, by Furze Walsh	.40
In the Fourth Year: Anticipations of a World Peace, by H. G. Wells ...	2.40
The Wonder Book of Knowledge: Marvels of Modern Industry and Inventions, over 700 Illustrations, compiled by Henry Chase Hill ...	5.00
The Engineer's Year-Book of Formulæ, Rules, Tables, Data, and Memoranda for 1918, compiled by H. R. Kempe—2,300 pages	17.50
Reminiscences of an Ancient Mariner, by John James Mahlmann	4.00
The Garden of Survival, by Algernon Blackwood	2.40
The Nautical Almanac 1919	1.75
Map of the Western Front	1.00

NOVELS at $1.75 each.

Petrol Patrols, by John S. Margerison.
Sunshine All the Way, by L. G. Moberly.
The Cossack, by Valentin Mandelstam.
The Other Romilly, by E. Phillips Oppenheimm.
Top Speed, by W. Pett Ridge.
The Excelsior, by H. B. Marriott Watson.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
ARTISTIC CALENDARS 1919.
[188

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.
IMPORTANT SECTION IN THE OVERLAND ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE
OPERATING ALL LINES IN SOUTH MANCHURIA AND CHOSEN EAST OF MANCHURIA.

Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking should travel *vid* the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from Fusan to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery and furnishes the last link in the newest highway round the world. Only a short sea passage (about 10 hours) between Shimonoseki and Fusan. From capital to capital by express trains the journey occupies only 3½ days. The ordinary dialy trains between Fusan and Mukden have sleeping and dining accommodation.

This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the sea-board at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son's Offices, the Japan Tourist Bureau Offices, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.,
HEAD OFFICE: DAIREN.
BRANCH OFFICES: TOKYO, SEOUL, HARBIN, PEKING & SHANGHAI.
Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C, 5th Ed.; A1 and Lieber's.
1843

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.
[14

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No. 372.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.
[22

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 Feet above sea level.
15 Minutes from landing stage.
Under the management of
MRS. BLAIR.
468

THE VICTORIA HOTEL.
CANTON.
Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO: E. EYLES
[1846

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON
Corner of Haiphong and Nankow Roads.
Tel. K. 3. Tel. Address: Palace.
TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to:
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.
2573]

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
Sole Proprietors of
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW KANADA, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI and OYUBARI Coal Mines.
Agents for SAKITO Coal.
HEAD OFFICE:—TOKYO.
Branches and Representatives: NAGASAKI KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOCK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, HSINKAIYU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON and NEW YORK.
Cable Address:—
HONGKONG, "IWASAKI."
HAIPHONG, CANTON, "IWASAKISAL."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.
Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Osaka.
For particulars apply to—
S. SAYEKI, Manager.
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
1193

VICTOR RECORDS.

THE

RECORDS OF QUALITY.

SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

Give us a call and make your selection.

MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.

[28



"ARROW" DRESS SHIRTS.

With close Tucked or Plain Pleated Fronts have a very smart appearance, and being without starch make the most comfortable shirt for Dinner or Theatre wear.

STOCKED IN ALL SIZES BY

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

[103

THE EDISON-DICK

MIMEOGRAPH

DUPLICATOR

INSPECTION INVITED

MUSTARD & CO.,

4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186.

AGENTS in FOOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON:

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.

[2230

FOOK LEE & Co.

Established 1871.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 2a, 2 & 4, Hillier Street. Phone 1174.

BRANCH OFFICE: York Building, Chater Road. Phone 1950.

PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

[2435

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD).

STEAMSHIP OWNERS, BROKERS FOR THE SALE, PURCHASE, CONSTRUCTION AND CHARTERING OF STEAMERS, MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS ETC.,

COAL MINE OWNERS ALSO BUNKER COAL CONTRACTORS.

BEST JAPANESE COAL ALWAYS IN STOCK.

HEAD OFFICE:—KOBE.

BRANCH OFFICE:—TOKIO, SINGAPORE, AND TAIHOKU.

AGENTS:—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO, KEELUNG AND MOJI.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent,

TEL. 2844. 2, 2ND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING.

[2627

THE COLONIAL JUDICIARY.

EDITOR OF PENANG PAPER SUMMONED FOR CONTEMPT.

"As a result of an editorial article published in the *Straits Echo*, of October 15th, in regard to what he considered the inadequate salaries paid to members of the Colonial Judiciary in general and of the Straits and F.M.S. Judiciary in particular, Mr. H. Welham, the Managing Editor, and Messrs. Quah Beng Kee, Lim Seng Hooi, Lim Eng Hoe, Lim Eow Hong and Lim Boon Hoe, directors of the Straits Echo Co., Ltd., were summoned before Mr. Justice L. M. Woodward and Mr. Justice P. J. Sproule, to shew cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court.

Mr. Herbert Welham, said:—

"May it please your Lordships!. When I received the writ in this matter I naturally read through the incriminated passage very carefully. It then did seem to me that the phrases about the independence of the Bench might be hypothetical contempt, but that anybody would attempt to read into it an attack on the integrity of the Bench never occurred to me for a moment. The idea is preposterous. I know your Lordships personally and your Lordships know me. You will not suggest that I think your Lordships to be corrupt. How, then, could I intend to convey such a meaning to my readers? It is certainly not a meaning that would occur to my Asiatic readers, who, on reading it, would merely think that I was returning to my old subject of the separation of the Executive and the Judiciary. I speak in this same article of the necessity for raising the pay of every person in the Government service from the Colonial Secretary to the peons, and I have always urged that the pay of the inspectors, warders, clerks, etc., is insufficient, but nobody reads that as meaning that they are corrupt or ready to take bribes. When I used the word 'pittance' I was thinking in terms of modern large incomes. I am sorry if it has given offence. Certainly, the general public thinks the Judges are underpaid, and as for the emoluments not being sufficient to attract the best men from outside there are at least two members of the Bar who would be ornaments to the local Bench but who could not accept any invitation to join it because the emoluments are not sufficient for men with large families.

"When I wrote in this article of an 'Independent Judiciary' I was thinking not of the Judiciary as a tribunal which delivers judgments and interprets and administers the law, but of its personnel as a collection of individual Judges in their personal and not their judicial capacity, and it was my desire to emphasise and uphold the time-honoured principle of the complete separation of the Executive and the Judiciary."

Mr. Justice Woodward: We do not want your advocacy.

Mr. Welham: One of your Lordship's predecessors thanked me for it.

Mr. Justice Sproule: I know you have done your best to advocate the position of the Judges. Is it not enough to know that your words could be looked upon as likely to convey an innuendo of corruption?

Mr. Welham: If I have left room for doubt about their real independence I am extremely sorry. My past record bears that out. Ninety-nine persons would read the article as I intended it to be read, but if there is the hundredth who would read it differently I am sorry and tender such apologies as the court may desire. The fact that I was ill when the article was written may account for its being loosely worded, as it is all through.

Mr. Justice Woodward intervened on several occasions to point out that this was not relevant. What mattered, he said, was what the ordinary man would understand by the article not what the writer intended. He considered Mr. Welham's attitude very unfortunate.

Mr. Welham complained that his Lordship was making it difficult for him to present his case and proceeded:—

"Your Lordships, this is no new question in the Straits It is certainly within your knowledge that of recent years there have been numerous instances of encroachment upon the status of the Judges. I regret that my article should have been, perhaps, loosely worded, but I have discussed this very question on many occasions with a former member of the Bench and he certainly shared the view, which I have often expressed in print, that these continual encroachments did constitute an attempt upon the independence of the Judiciary, while Sir Arthur Adams has used that very phrase in referring to the question in the Legislative Council.

"For example, formerly the Senior Puisne Judge became Senior Puisne Judge by virtue of his seniority. But a few years ago special legislation was enacted conferring upon the Governor the power of appointing the Senior Puisne Judge himself. This, rightly or wrongly, was universally interpreted as directed against a particularly independent member of the Bench.

"Again, as regards the Senior Puisne Judge's quarters and the Judges' leaves, it is common knowledge that the Executive has imposed its wishes upon reluctant Judges. Finally, there has been the matter of the Judges' retiring age. Formerly, a Judge in the Colony remained on the Bench as long as he felt equal to its duties. A few years ago, however, the Government enacted legislation fixing an age-limit of 55; but, instead of saying that all the Judges must retire automatically at that age, it placed in the hands of the Governor the most dangerous and unprecedented power of saying whether a Judge who had attained it should retire or, if he so desired, remain on. Under that law Mr. Justice Thornton was retired in the fulness of his powers and usefulness and much against his will, also Mr. Justice Fisher, who protested almost with his last breath and was prepared to take his case before the Courts at Home, and of whom his friends believe that his premature end was hastened by the sense of grievance under which he suffered.

"Now, I have always regarded the King's Courts of Justice as the most important of all public institutions, the traditional defenders of the civil liberties of the King's lieges and the final bulwark between the citizen and executive tyranny, our last line of defence against the bureaucracy which is so busily accumulating all power in its hands. And as such an institution I do not only entertain the most profound respect for your Lordships' Court, but I am deeply concerned to see that its dignity and authority are not diminished or impaired. When I clamour for an independent Judiciary I mean a Judiciary over whose members as regards promotion, leave, and their personal affairs generally, the Government has no control whatever. For fourteen years I have hammered away at this subject in the newspapers of Penang, always insisting upon the importance to the community at large of upholding the status and dignity of the Bench. Some of your Lordships' predecessors have thanked me for what I have done in this respect. In any case, to suggest at this hour that I would deliberately go out of my way to hold up to contempt an institution that I have always sought to exalt and defend—and that in an article in which I demand that its members should be more highly paid—is not logical. Nor is it fair to strain a single expression in a long series of articles to convey that meaning. I would again protest against anything disrespectful to your Lordships' Court being read into the incriminated passage.

"I have always, in accordance with my Directors' policy, conducted the *Straits Echo* with a single eye to the public interest. That interest I have held, and I still hold, to be gravely menaced by the Government's policy towards the Judges, and I have considered it my duty to say so, plainly and without ambiguity.

"I have searched the records and authorities available to me for any case more or less on all fours with this in order that I might be guided in my endeavours to do what is proper in circumstances so novel to me. I have found none. The case of Regina *vs.* Gray, which your Lordship has cited, was one in which an Editor had made a gross and scurrilous personal attack upon Mr. Justice Darling. Never has such comment as mine been made a cause of prosecution for contempt. Such prosecutions are confined to specific contempt of a specific court in some specific case, and the right to discuss freely the constitution, emoluments, etc., of the Courts, methods of appointing Judges, tenure of their office, etc., is recognised as a matter of public interest. But what I have found are several expressions of opinion by eminent Judges on contempt of court generally and the power which a court possesses to commit, not when the administration of justice has been hampered—and that is not alleged in this case—but when its own dignity or authority is supposed to have been attacked, Lord Jessell, when Master of the Rolls, pointed out that 'the jurisdiction to commit for contempt is practically arbitrary and unlimited, and therefore should be exercised by the Judge with the greatest reluctance,' and this dictum was expressly approved by Lord Justice Cotton and Lord Russell of Killowen.

"My Lords, I am afraid I have presented my case and stated my facts unskilfully.

"If I did leave room for any doubt in the passage for which I am now called to account I am frankly and honestly sorry. All I can do in the circumstances is to repeat my assurance to your Lordships that I entertain nothing but respect for the Court, and that the phrases to which exception has been taken were never intended to bear any disrespectful meaning, and finally to express regret that they should have been considered by your Lordships' susceptible of any such construction."

Mr. Welham later stated that, having re-read the passage to which their Lordships took exception and accepting their ruling that it was susceptible of the meaning they attached to it, he wished to withdraw it and express regret that it was ever published. He asked their Lordships not to forget his repeated assurances that he never for a moment contemplated that such a construction of what he wrote was possible, mentioning this only by way of extenuation. He wished to apologise for any pain or annoyance he might inadvertently have caused and for any scandalising of the Court to which the article had given rise.

Mr. Simpson, on behalf of the directors, said.

"Having also discussed the matter during the adjournment, I beg to associate the Directors with the full expression of regret tendered by Mr Welham and also to express regret that anything I may have said before appeared to convey anything to the contrary. Like Mr. Welham, I had till now possibly confused the intention with the actual wording."

Mr. Justice Sproule said, "I am relieved and glad that the matter has taken this turn from the attitude taken up before the adjournment. I express relief that there has been a frank and free apology, and I am prepared to agree with my learned brother that sufficient notice has been taken of the matter."

Mr. Justice Woodward said that he agreed with the remarks of his learned colleague and held that the contempt had been purged by the apology. He proceeded, "When Mr. Simpson was addressing the Court there were certain statements he made which I think should not have come from a member of the Bar. He said his remarks might fall on deaf ears and resented the interpretation the Court put upon the passage in question. Mr. Welham also adopted the same attitude. I think it was a regrettable attitude under the circumstances but now their attitude has changed and they have expressed regret there is nothing more to be said about the matter. I wish to record that I still say that the article did amount to scandalising the Court, but as regret has been expressed I have nothing more to say and make no order on the rule."

The Solicitor-General moved that these proceedings be entered on the records of the Court, and his Lordship assented.

A SINGAPORE LAWYER'S OPINION.

A Singapore lawyer, commenting on the case in the *Straits Times*, says:—

"To be a Judge, it is necessary to know the unwritten parts of the profession, to have gone through the rough and tumble of the profession, to have fallen into and got out of the pitfalls of practice, and above all, to have experienced the strain and difficulty of conducting a heavy case at nisi prius or of arguing a difficult case on appeal; it is perfectly safe to say that until a man has learnt to be a Barrister he can never be more than an amateur judge, just as it is safe to say that no officer could command a regiment properly unless he had served as a regimental officer and learnt the ropes. The Judges are the last repository of the etiquette of a profession whose etiquette is its essential safeguard; they, too, are the last repository of the unwritten law of the Barrister, those pieces of practice and conduct that are handed from mouth to mouth and written in no books, that are only to be learnt by actual practice and by mixing with and living amongst Barristers. The ablest of Deputy Public Prosecutors never acquires these, save by chance; it must be remembered that he gets called to the Bar merely as a step in his Civil Service career, that because he is a civil servant his path is made easy by relaxation of the rules of the Inns of Court, and, finally, that he knows only such civil law as he chooses to learn from books. How can a Bench, which knows nothing of the true inner life of the Bar, direct and control its Bar? Yet, that is one of its principal functions.

"Mr. Justice Woodward says that members of the legal profession out here do not take judgeships because of their loyalty to their firms. I never heard of such a case. On the other hand, I do know that only a counsel in an exceptional position can take a judgship. In the first place, the pay is much too small; in the second, the pension is ludicrous—after seven years about £300 a year. If pay and pension were such as to offer a proper inducement to senior members of the stuff Bar in England and out here, there would be no difficulty at all in filling the Bench with able and experienced lawyers whose lives had been devoted to the practice of their profession in open competition up to the time of their elevation. The whole question of judicial pay is of vital importance, and I have not the slightest doubt that the legal profession would describe judicial pay as Mr. Welham described it, "a pittance," in comparison with the dignity and importance of the position. It is a fact, though it may astonish your readers, that the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements is paid less than an Indian Puisne Judge, yet the qualifications needed are vastly superior.

"Then as to 'independence.' Surely every lawyer knows what is meant by the 'independence' of the Bench just as every journalist knows it. The expression bears no relation to those of 'bribery' and 'corruption'; it is indeed a technical term and means no more and no less than 'freedom from executive control.' It is guarded in England by the law of the constitution which prescribes that no judge shall be removed from his office save by resolution of Parliament. Our law recognises that the judges must be free absolutely. Now, the judges of this Colony are not independent; they are subject to the control of the executive, which can remove them at the age of fifty-five. The Bar felt and still feels very strongly over the removal of Judges Thornton and Fisher and has never regarded with equanimity the precedents then set up.

"We want our judges placed in a position as regards pay and independence that accords with the grand traditions of English judges; and know that Mr. Welham has the sympathy of the Bar in Singapore in his recent sad experiences."

LIFE IN GERMANY.

THE GAME OF MAKE-BELIEVE.

Light is thrown on conditions in Germany in a letter which Mr. and Mrs. Bridger, of Swanscombe, Kent, received in August from their son, Sergt. T. B. N. Bridger, Cheshire Regiment, who is an exchanged prisoner in Holland after more than three and a half years "of hell," as he described it, in Germany. "I can tell you," he writes, "that from my own observation of the internal state of affairs in Germany and Austria, and also from the observations of other prisoners who have been in those parts which I have not, and with whom I have compared notes, that internally Germany is whacked to the wide—as we say in the Army—although she may be able to stick it in the field for another twelve months, perhaps. As non-commissioned officer in charge of working parties I have been all over Germany and a large part of Belgium and Russia, and as I speak, read, and write German fluently, I had unique opportunities of observing things, and I noticed that the morale of the civilian population is below zero, for they are very short of food indeed, and everything they use is a substitute—or ersatz, as they say. It's really wonderful how they manage to live at all, for nothing is what it pretends to be. Jam is made from swedes and turnips, black cotton is unobtainable, and for dark needlework people have to buy white cotton and dip it in ink, for they have no dyes or material to make them with. Everything is issued by ration cards only, even to cottons, tape, and buttons. A pair of common cotton stockings, issued only with card, costs anything from 14s. to 18s. per pair.

"The people talk of nothing but peace, peace, peace. Now that they are continually hungry they realise that they are not going to get what they started out for in this war, so they lay all the blame on the capitalists, and say 'This is not a people's war; this is a capitalists' war. We want peace.' But they are so ground down under the rule of the militarist that they have not the pluck to do more than mutter about it.

ROYAL BANGKOK SPORTS CLUB.

THE EXCLUSION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

At the annual meeting of the above Club on October 24th, the Chairman (Mr. A. E. Stiven) said he had received the following proposal from Mr. A. R. Malcolm. It was seconded by Mr. T. R. Jenkins:—"No German or Austrian subject, nor any subject of any nation which is or may become the ally of Germany or Austria in the present war, shall be eligible for election to the Club either as an ordinary or an honorary member."

Mr. E. S. Smith: I suggest that this proposal be dropped. A proposition of this sort ought not to come forward except with the full approval of the whole committee.

Mr. Couper Johnston: Is any period attached to this resolution?

Mr. Malcolm: There is no period attached to this resolution because the Club can always rescind it when it likes.

Mr. Brighouse: We have got rid of the Germans from Siam. I think we ought to take every possible step to keep them away from Siam and keep them away from our Club. I hope we shall never see them here again.

Mr. Adam: If this resolution is passed, after the war can any member bring any German or Austrian to the Club as a visiting member?

The Chairman: I think it certainly can be done.

Mr. Sutton: Have not the Committee already taken action in this matter? Have not the names of enemy persons already been wiped off this Club's membership list, and is it really necessary to have a resolution of this sort?

The Chairman: The Committee have taken the action you describe, Mr. Sutton. They have struck off the list of members all those known to the Committee as being of Austrian or German nationality. That is the only action the Committee have taken in the meantime.

Mr. Smith: I think as a Sports Club we ought to drop this motion. Are there any Siamese present here prepared to give their opinion on this motion? I ask every reasonable man here to vote against it.

The Chairman: We have each the courage of our convictions whatever happens in connection with this proposal. The motion will have to be confirmed at a meeting to be called later and of which notice will be given.

The proposal was then put, the majority calling "Aye." Some three or four voices were raised in dissent.

The Chairman: The proposal is carried and will have to be confirmed at a later date—(applause).

MINERS' SIX-HOUR DAY.

The annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, meeting in the Temperance Hall, Southport, unanimously affirmed the principle of a six hours' working day for the coal-mining industry, and action is to be immediately entered upon to secure legislation to come into operation within four weeks after the declaration of peace. There are proposals to extend the principle of the six hours' working days to the railway and transport industries. Mr. Robert Smillie, president, was in the chair.

Mr. Frank Hodges (South Wales) proposed that the Coal Mines Eight Hours Act be amended forthwith, so as to provide that on the appointed day the hours of labour for all persons employed in and about the mines shall in no case be more than six hours per day. He said that railwaymen were contemplating a six hours' day, that dockers had determined upon a six hours' day, and with the miners acting with them he believed the three organisations were capable of ensuring a six hours' day for their members. This was the first occasion on which the industrial position was such that they could bring these three organisations into common action. Could the coal-mining industry bear the strain of a six hours' working day? He did not believe it could under private ownership. He believed the six hours' day would finally end private ownership of mines. The present margin of profits was not large when they considered that to give the men an additional war wage of 3s. a day and to maintain the average profits of the owners the Government had been compelled to raise the price of coal 6s. 6d. per ton. They would understand how difficult it would be to reduce the working hours and maintain wages and profits without inflicting a terrible burden upon the community. If they had a six hours' working day and wages and selling prices remained as at present, the colliery owner passed automatically out of the industry. That brought him to the conclusion they were as near to a six hours' working day as they were to the nationalisation of the mines, and that was not very far off. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. Roebuck (Yorkshire), who seconded, believed that the miners had sufficient power in themselves and without legislation to enforce a six hours' working day. They believed this proposal was not revolutionary or utopian or impracticable; they believed the exigencies of the times had forced this question into the area of practical politics, and they were anxious to secure the six hours' day as soon as possible.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. S. Roebuck (Yorkshire) proposed that the federation should open up negotiations for the payment of six days' wages for five days' work.

Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P., who seconded, remarked that they had this proposal before the Lancashire conference, and they were all agreed for a wonder. (Laughter.)

This resolution was also carried unanimously.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I regret to find that the letter which I addressed to you in July last over the *nom-de-plume* "Wireless" was considered by Mr. E. W. Hamilton, until lately Assistant District Officer, as a personal attack on himself.

No such attack was intended, the letter being written merely as comment on the general administration of the Southern District of the New Territories by the Government during the last 20 years, in the hope that such administration would be modified.

If the letter contained any personal imputations against Mr. Hamilton respecting the performance of his duties as Assistant District Officer (and I maintain it did not) such imputations were unintentional and I withdraw them.—Yours faithfully,

F. B. L. BOWLEY.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1917.

THE LICENSING BOARD.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Hongkong Licensing Board was held yesterday in the Council Chamber. The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Colonial Secretary, presided and there were present:—Messrs. A. M. Thomson, A. Shelton Hooper, T. F. Hough, A. Mackenzie, A. R. Lowe and the Secretary (Mr. G. A. Woodcock).

Publican's licences were applied for by, and granted to, the following:—

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., The King Edward Hotel, and the Palace Hotel.

Hotel Keeper's adjunct licences were applied for by, and granted to, The Peak Hotel, The Nomura Hotel, The Tokyo Hotel, The Kowloon Tei and the Suehero Hotel.

Restaurant Keeper's adjunct licences were applied for by, and granted to, The Iroha Hotel, The Alexandra Café, The Yoshizawa Tokuhacha and The Harunoyn Hotel.

With regard to the Astor House Hotel the Chairman said he wished to hear something more about it.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared for Mr. Chopard, licensee of the Astor House, and asked that the licence be extended to include permission to serve liquor in the lounge recently provided in the portion of the premises previously occupied by the French Store. He pointed out that the entrance to the lounge was not from the street, but from the hotel hall, and that the addition of this convenience for visitors was no more than that allowed at other hotels here.

The Board granted the application.

Regarding the Stag Hotel, the Chairman said that there was an objection from the Police, not against the conduct of the Hotel, but that as the Hotel was not frequented by Europeans it was considered that it should be licensed under the scheme of Chinese licences recently adopted.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the licensee and pointed out that the latter wished to cater for Europeans and it was thought that after the war Europeans would frequent the hotel as they had done in the past.

The application was refused.

GULA KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, the Colonial Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., are in receipt of the following telegraphic summary of this year's working up to the 30th September:—

Output of dry rubber	753,609	lbs.
Unsold balance from 1917	221,814	,,
Total sold	556,007	,,
Average sale price	2/2¼	
Copra manufactured	760	Tons.
Unsold balance from 1917	316	,,
Total sold	831	,,
Average sale price f.o.b., Penang	£15.0.0	

Chiefly owing to difficulties in connection with shipments of produce and in view of the necessity of providing for working expenses, the Board of Directors regret that they cannot declare the usual interim dividend.

ARRESTED AFTER NINE MONTHS.

ARMED ROBBER WHO BOASTED OF HIS CRIMES.

INCITES HIS ACCOMPLICES TO SHOOT THE POLICE.

The unremitting efforts of the Yaumati Police to arrest a gang of armed robbers, who committed a robbery in Shanghai Street last March, have at length met with success. The gang boasted of their crimes to their confederates, stating that the Police would have to kill them before capturing them. On Monday they were traced to a tea-house in Argyle Street, Yaumati, where the Police succeeded in effecting the arrest of two of the gang, the third member escaping in the general stampede which ensued. One of the men, who appears to be the ring-leader, is stated to have called on his confederates "to shoot the Police."

The two men were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with (1) committing an armed robbery on March 29th, at Yaumati, and stealing $420 from a money-changer's establishment; (2) with being in unlawful possession of two revolvers and ten rounds of ammunition. The first defendant was further charged with inciting the second defendant to shoot the Police, with the intention of evading arrest.

Sergeant Murphy stated that, accompanied by a party of Police, he visited a tea-house in Argyle Street, on Monday night, as he had received information that some armed robbers were there. On arrival, he noticed the two defendants sitting at a table at the further end of the room, near the cook-house door. A Chinese detective, who was in plain clothes, entered into conversation with the men, and, as soon as the European policemen arrived on the scene, he arrested the second defendant. The first defendant thereupon sprang up from his seat and attempted to escape, but was over-powered by another constable. A terrific struggle ensued, and at last, with the assistance of five other constables, the man was restrained. The first defendant then called out to his accomplices to shoot the Police, but the Police, who were on the alert, used violence and quietened the men. The third robber, who was standing close by, escaped as a result of the general stampede which followed, there being about forty people in the tea-house. In a pot of lard, on the table at which defendants were sitting, was found a fully-loaded five-chambered revolver, while another revolver was found in a jar of grain on another table. At the Police Station, first defendant admitted that he had committed the armed robbery in Shanghai Street and several other robberies. "This is the man," said Sergeant Murphy, "whom the Police had been waiting to arrest for a long time. His parents' house was searched in March, but no trace of him was found. He has boasted to his confederates that he would not be taken alive." An identification parade was held yesterday morning in connection with several robberies, but defendants were not identified. The only evidence of the robbery was defendant's own admission. The second defendant had denied the first charge.

Mr. Wolfe said that the second charge came under summary jurisdiction, while the third charge was an offence to be tried by the Supreme Court. He wished the second charge entered separately, and that defendants be placed in separate cells.

The case was then remanded till this afternoon.

JEWISH VOLUNTEERS IN JUDAEA.

The enthusiasm that has marked the opening of recruiting offices in Jerusalem and Jaffa for the enlistment of Palestinian Jews as reinforcements for the Jewish battalions sent out from England, has been striking and significant. The volunteer movement began before the arrival of the Zionist commissioner of the 1st Jewish Battalion from England. It was the spontaneous movement of a number of young Jewish colonists, mostly of Russian origin. The protagonists were a group of young men in Jaffa and the neighbouring colonies under the leadership of a well-known Hebrew writer named Smeliansky, a colonist of Rehoboth. This group presented a petition to the British military authorities requesting permission to join the Jewish battalions from England. The moment the recruiting offices were open there was a rush to the doors, and the scene, in Jaffa particularly, recalled the scenes in England in 1914. Practically all the able-bodied men joined the movement. No pressure or recruiting sergeants were required in Jaffa. In Jerusalem conditions are different; the same development of Zionist opinion has not yet been reached. Still, even in Jerusalem the response has been striking. Out of the first 120 of the Jaffa recruits examined by the doctor 100 were classified A—or fit for general service.

CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES

FALSE ECONOMY IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

On the subject of the salaries of Civil Servants in the Straits Settlements and the F.M.S., the *Straits Times*, of Oct. 29th, says:—

We have felt for years past that the public services in Malaya are disgracefully underpaid, from the Colonial Secretary downwards. We have said without hesitation that it is false economy to underpay, and that in the case of certain of the subordinate services in which Europeans are engaged a man has to choose between being a rogue or a bankrupt. Men totally ignorant of the conditions of life for Europeans out here are brought from home for education, police, and various technical departments at salaries which it is a confounded shame to offer. We consider it a crime for Government to keep in its employment men over 27 years of age who are not receiving salaries sufficient to enable them to support a wife and family in the degree of comfort to which the nature of their training has accustomed them. Put bluntly, it is grossly unfair for a Government, or even for a private employer to trade upon a man's ignorance of the conditions under which he must live. It is the duty of the Government, or of the employer, to consider what are the costs of living for the class to which the *employé* belongs and to pay accordingly. That calculation should be made on the assumption that at the age of 27 a man, if worth keeping at all, should be paid enough to marry upon, and the necessary expenses of a married man in the East are just about three times as much as the necessary expenses of a bachelor. A European woman ought to go home more frequently than a man. Living expenses have to take account of this, and of the impossibility of the woman doing house work to the same extent as in a temperate climate. One must take account, also, of the probability of children, of the heavy cost of nurse service, of the fact that children also must be sent away from the tropics if they are to grow up healthy, and of the fact that provision has to be made for education at home, if the children are to have a fair physical and intellectual start in life. If a thorough investigation is made into the conditions of life in Government service, and if men can be induced to disclose their circumstances fully, and to state the cruel temptations to which they are exposed, the magnitude of the scandal throughout the whole of the service will be so great that it will shock all fair-thinking men, and our revenue surplus will be our greatest shame. It is no use sending some stranger out from home to inquire. Actual experience of life in the East, and close knowledge of the lower paid grades of service is essential. We could easily specify bad cases if we had a right to drag in the names of individuals, which we have not. We understand, however, that a line is drawn at men whose salaries are over six hundred pounds a year. That is roughly $425 per month, and those above this line, we believe, are denied hope of redress. It is a cruel and illogical limitation. To a number of Government servants of the subordinate classes it may seem almost princely, but we repeat that it is cruel and illogical.

"A good many of the covenanted civil servants fall under this head. When a man is single he may do very well on $425 per month, but for a married man compelled to dress well, to let his wife dress decently, to keep some kind of conveyance, to feed, clothe and educate his children, and to put aside something to meet the cost of a wife's and children's passages home, it is so inadequate that it makes life a positive misery to scores of men. We have heard the remark frequently in regard to such cases, "He was a fool to marry." In a brutal sense that is true. The civil servant is forced into a social environment which lives at a rate above his pay. If he set domestic comfort and morals at defiance and lived the typical bachelor life he might, by the typical bachelor standards, have a good time. But we should suppose that Government wants its servants, magistrates, district officers and the like to be a credit to it. If it does not wish that, it ought not to be a Government, because the welfare of the State depends very largely upon the moral and social tone of its administrators, and a married officer, living and behaving like a gentlemen, is of far more value than an out-at-heel impecunious, loose living, "unattached" man would be. Not every man takes kindly to matrimony, and there are fine men in the bachelor ranks, but they will agree with us that every man who is doing his work satisfactorily should be paid well enough to enable him to marry if he wants to, and that if he is not doing his work satisfactorily it is far better in a country like this to clear him out and fill his place with a better man. The cost of living has gone up by leaps and bounds these last few years. Ten years ago a man on the £600 limit could scrape along. In these days he can hardly make ends meet, and he has to rely upon borrowings to meet any exceptional expenditure. The prospect for the future is not bright. Long after the war the expense of sending a wife and children to Europe will be a grave matter, and the cost of everything there will be higher than it has been in the past. It happens that a good many Government servants are connected with families which do not live quite from hand to mouth. One of the most valuable public servants in the Straits Settlements spends regularly about £200 per month more than his salary, yet he lives modestly, has no extravagant tastes, and has a wife who knows the science of

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF RUBBER.

A Chinese was charged with stealing 4½ lbs. of rubber belonging to the Naval Dockyard.

It was stated that defendant had been employed as a carpenter in the yard for over sixteen years, and had previously borne a good character. When the usual search was made by the watchman, the rubber was found wrapped round defendant's legs.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to two months' hard labour.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Two Chinese, one of whom is a woman, were committed, by Mr. Wolfe, for trial at the November Criminal Sessions on a charge of kidnapping a little boy from the custody of his parents.

The boy, who was living in Yaumati, disappeared in September last, and was subsequently traced to Macao where defendants were arrested.

Defendants stated that the boy went along with them to procure employment.

ROBBING HIS FRIEND.

A Chinese youth pleaded guilty to stealing a portmanteau containing a quantity of clothing.

Defendant and the owner of the portmanteau were living at the same house in Waichai, and were the best of friends. About three days ago, poverty tempted defendant to steal the bag while his friend was sleeping. While defendant was walking along the street with the bag, a detective arrested him.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to one months' hard labour.

RECEIVING A STOLEN BICYCLE.

A Chinese, who was charged with receiving a stolen bicycle, was sentenced by Mr. Wolfe to two months' hard labour.

It was stated that complainant left the bicycle outside a tea-house in Aberdeen, where he went to refresh himself, and, on him return it had disappeared. Information was given to the Police, who traced the missing bicycle to a bicycle shop in Yaumati.

Defendant said the bicycle had been in his possession for some time.

YOUNG AMAH IMPRISONED.

A young Chinese Amah, employed by Mrs. Kwan, of No. 40, Caine Road, was charged, on remand, with stealing a quantity of jewellery, valued at about $3,000, the property of her mistress.

Several larcenies had taken place in the house between June and October last, and, on one occasion a cash-box, containing $1,646, was stolen. Information was given to the Police, and the house was searched, the cash-box, jewellery, etc., being found in defendant's possession. Defendant, it was stated, had melted a quantity of jewellery for her own use.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to four months' hard labour.

A SNATCHER IMPRISONED.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to snatching a gold hair ornament from a young Chinese woman near the Ko Shing Theatre.

The complainant was walking along the road, accompanied by her brother, when defendant committed the offence. He attempted to escape, but was followed by a prison warder, who happened to be in the vicinity. The ornament was not found in defendant's possession, but was picked up from the ground, defendant having evidently thrown it away so as to get rid of incriminating evidence.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to nine months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

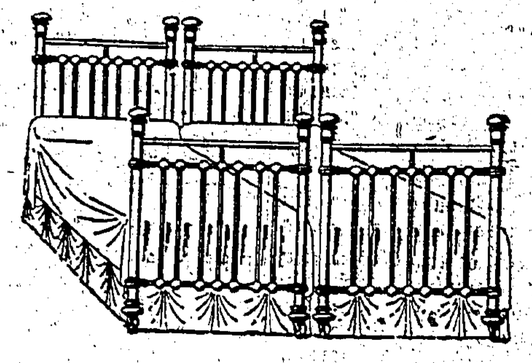
house-keeping as well as anyone. Undoubtedly the gentleman in question—and there are a good many others who draw upon private means—could live more cheaply. He could educate his children here instead of sending them to a good school at home. He could deprive himself of a few small luxuries, could sternly refuse ever to entertain, could cut his connection with the one or two clubs of which he is a member, and through which he gets the exercise essential to his health, and, possibly, also, he might make his wife more of a domestic slave than she is—deprive her of amah, compel her to make her own and her children's clothes, and so on. If he had no private means he would have to do those things or get into debt. If he scorned debt what would be the reward of living within his means? Just this, that when a better job—a senior district officership or a residency, came along he would be passed over. "You can't possibly give it to Black. Clever chap, of course, but lives like a small shopkeeper. Now there's White. He hasn't as much brains as Black, but he's got some style with him and so has his wife. He'll have to have the job." The public officers struggling to make ends meet on inadequate pay know that there is an abominably close resemblance to actualities in this suppositious case of Black and White. We very earnestly hope that the £600 limit will not be persisted in, for there is neither rhyme nor reason in it. It means leaving out some of the married men who stand most in need of help."

TWIN BEDSTEADS

IN

WHITE ENAMEL.

THIS PATTERN BRASS MOUNTED.



SIZE 3 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. EACH.

THE PAIR $90.00 THE PAIR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

U. S. RUBBER EXPORT CO.

Manufacturers of:—

Automobile Tyres,
Solid Vehicle Tyres,
Engine Packing,
Hose,
Belting,
Drug Sundries,
Clothing,
Footwear.

Full Range of Samples on display in the Sample Rooms of

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS.

1185

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 348

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

Keltic



BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR MEN.

THE SECRET OF KELTIC SUCCESS:—

"KELTIC'S" are made in Britain to fit the British foot, to please the British taste, to meet every requirement for good form and GOOD WEAR.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VOEUX ROAD WEST, HONGKONG

1388

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO-DAY

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

MEMBERS are reminded of the GENERAL MEETING called for THIS AFTERNOON at 5.30 P.M. in ST. ANDREW'S HALL, City Hall. Their presence is earnestly requested in view of the importance of the Subjects to be discussed and the Resolutions to be passed—namely:—

(1) Housing Problem.

(2) The Return of the Germans after the War.

All Members of the Community (whether members of the Association or not), who are interested in these questions, are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, November 7th, 1918. [2633

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES in Central District.
Apply—
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
No. 4, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong.
[2634

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

ORGAN RECITAL

MONDAY NEXT,

AT

6 P.M.

[2635

NOTICE.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as and from this date and until further notice MR. PERCY FOWLER, Assistant General Manager of the Company for the Far East, has been appointed to take complete control of the Company's management and interests.

By Order of the Directors,
G. STEWART JONES,
Assistant Secretary,
Northwich, England.
Shanghai, October 29th, 1918. [2630

RUBBER ESTATE FOR SALE.

THREE hours sail from Singapore Island, Healthy district. Acreage 441. Planted 292.

1910	—	55.5	acres planted.
1911	—	94	"
1912	—	21.5	"
1913	—	44	"
1916	—	18.5	"
1917	—	58.5	"
		292	acres

Price £13,000 or nearest offer.
Write to—
H. F. CLIFTON SMITH,
Winchester House,
SINGAPORE.
[2631

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, leaving Hongkong for the North early in November for a period of about three or four months, begs to inform that all inquiries concerning the RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET may be addressed to the Agency at St. George's Buildings, Second Floor, where they will be attended to by his Assistant in charge.

B. N. SHNITNIKOFF,
Agent.
Hongkong, November 4th, 1918. [2628

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—
"AERATED WATER PLANT,"
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,
or
Care of General Post Office,
Box No. 320.
[2618

INTIMATIONS

WISEMAN'S CAFE

now under

Entirely New Organisation

Outdoor Catering

of every description.

All Meat, Poultry, Milk and Butter supplied by the

DAIRY FARM.

ORCHESTRA

playing at

TIFFIN, AFTERNOON TEA and DINNER TIME.

CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, GOOD ATTENDANCE AND PLEASURE

Are GUARANTEED at

WISEMAN'S.

D. M. GOODALL,
MANAGER.

TELEPHONE 407. Office 2818.

[2508

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80

yielding a net income of 5.65%.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

Subscription List will be Opened on OCTOBER 20th, 1918, and Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
5, CHATER ROAD,
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [2538

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years. Subscription list will be closed on November 20th, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before October 29th, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, (FRENCH BANK)

Princes Building, Charter Road, where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIRE,
Acting, Manager.
Hongkong, October 19th, 1918. [2567

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

PRICE OF ISSUE FCS. 70.80.

NET INTEREST PRODUCED 5.65%.

RUNNING FROM OCTOBER 16TH, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSING NOVEMBER 20TH, 1918.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR FRENCH EXCHANGE, ADVANCES GRANTED AGAINST SCRIP.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO THE—

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
R. A. RODGERS,
Manager.
Hongkong, October 28th, 1918. [2536

TO LET

GROUND TO LET.

AT WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January, 1st 1919.
Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,
248, Des Vœux Road Central.
2619.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
[2480

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
2000

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
1g.

WANTED.

YOUNG CAPABLE NURSE for Child of 4 years.—Apply Box 84, c/o "Daily Press." [2624

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKIN'S BUTCHERY, Corner of Ningpo and Szechuen Road, Shanghai, are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and the Public in Hongkong during the Winter Season their well-known GAME PIES, PORK PIES, BRAWNS, PORK SAUSAGES, PRIME, FRESH and CORNED BEEF, FRESH and CORNED PORK.
Shanghai, November 1st, 1918. [2617

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

Manageress—MRS. ALLEN.
[2539

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.
[58

DAIRY FARM NEWS

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

1528

FOR SALE.

THE WONDER BUILDER TINKERTOY

will construct a thousand different Marvellous Moving Figures:

Merry-go-rounds, Ferris Wheels, Wind Mills, Airships, Towers, Automobiles, Bridges, Motors, Animals, Letters,

&c., &c., &c.,

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.
1645

INTIMATION

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

IS

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TEL. 16.
[13

DEATH.

ARON.—Killed in action on August 24th, in his 31st year, Lieut. FRED A. ARON, South Lancs Regt., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Aron, South Villa, Victoria Park, Manchester.
[2625

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Madame J. J. LEIRIA begs to tender her heartfelt thanks to her numerous friends for their kind expressions of sympathy extended her in her recent sad bereavement and for the many beautiful floral tributes.
[2632

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918.

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING.

IN view of the importance of the subjects to be discussed—the Housing Problem and the question of German Trading in the Colony after the war—we are glad that the meeting at the City Hall this evening has been thrown open to the general public instead of being restricted to members of the Constitutional Reform Association, because the larger the gathering the more respect will the Government pay to its representations. We hope that there will be a numerous attendance so that the authorities may be persuaded to take action in the direction desired and that the committee may be encouraged to continue their activities. It is now two years since the movement was started for forming the Association. During the next six months nothing was heard of it, but hopes revived when it was formally inaugurated in May, 1917. Another long period of quiescence intervened, however, until the first annual meeting was held in February of this year. We were assured, then, that, although it might appear on the surface that no work had been done, "a good deal of spade work had been going on." In commenting upon this, we said: "Interest cannot be maintained if the public are kept in complete ignorance of the proceedings of the Association for twelve months at a stretch. It should be a simple matter to convey from time to time some indication, through the columns of the Press, that the Committee have not lapsed into a state of suspended animation." At the same time we suggested that "a more vigorous effort than appears to have been made up to the present should be exerted to increase the membership of the Association." We indicated how this might be done, urging that, on the principle that "if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain," a systematic canvas should be made amongst those eligible to join. Neither of these proposals has been adopted, but, speaking with some experience of these matters, we are convinced that until they are adopted the Association will never attain a full measure of success. In the first year of its existence the Association, through its Committee, asked that Hongkong should be given the opportunity to express its views by its own direct representatives at the Imperial Conference on post-war trade policy, and that it should be accorded direct representation upon any Imperial Council, Parliament or Association that might be formed as a part of Imperial Federation or Unity. The answer of the Colonial Office was of the *non possumus* character in the one case and non-committal in the other. The Association, however, is entitled to credit for having done all that lay in its power to fulfil one of the avowed objects for which it was formed. In arranging this evening's meeting it is seeking to accomplish another. We feel it our duty, however, once again to impress upon the Committee that their first duty, as the name of the Association implies, is to press for a more popular form of local government in the Colony. Nothing has been done in this direction since the petition prepared by the Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., was lightly dismissed two years ago by Mr. BONAR LAW, who was at that time Secretary of State for the Colonies. This inaction, we believe, is due to the feeling that it would be unpatriotic to embarrass the Home Government in the midst of the war. While we can admire the spirit which this reveals we are unable to admit the soundness of the reasoning. It seems to us to betray an utter lack of perspective. Surely, it is realised that the matter in question would be dealt with departmentally, as on the last occasion, and that since the creation of the War Cabinet other Ministers have been left free to attend to their ordinary duties. Moreover, during the progress of the war the most far-reaching measure of electoral reform ever introduced in the United Kingdom has been carried through both Houses of Parliament, and a Secretary of State has paid a visit to India in order to obtain a first-hand knowledge of the political reforms demanded in that Empire. Again, Australia has held a referendum on the question of conscription and the troops in the field have actually been enabled to record their votes, while there is every likelihood of a General Election taking place in the United Kingdom within the next few months. In view of these facts is it not absurd to suggest that it is improper at the present moment to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies to grant even such a modest instalment of reform as the right of the community to elect the two Unofficial European members of Council now nominated by H.E. THE GOVERNOR? Unless the Committee take some such step as this they will find public support dwindle away to vanishing-point. While they are angling for the few shy big fish they will lose the many smaller ones, and a Secretary of State, who owes his position to the popular will, is more likely to be impressed by the number than by the local status of the members of the Association, for the social and commercial distinctions which exist in a small community are not very evident at a distance of 12,000 miles. Those who counsel delay now may be expected to advocate it later on the plea that the Home Government is absorbed in the problems of reconstruction. It is not an attitude calculated to convince the Colonial Office of the sincerity of the demand for constitutional reform and it would not be surprising to find the local Government employing it as an argument to oppose the grant of any concession.

The first of the monthly whist drives in connection with the Royal Naval Quadrille Club takes place this evening at the R.N. Canteen Theatre.

Sir William Rees Davies has left for Shanghai for a Full Court of Appeal there.

One case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever and one case (one death) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

Mr. N. J. Stabb has left the Colony for Shanghai. He will attend the Races, and then get in a week's shooting up-country before he returns.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending October 19th amounted to 66,007 tons and the sales to 57,035 tons.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—St. John's Cathedral, $117.30; Mr. Chan Wing, $100; Mr. Chan Cheuk Fan, $25; Mr. Choi Kit Shi, $25; and China Congregational Church, $20.

The water return for the month of October shows that 2,056.25 million gallons were stored in the City and Hill District water-works, as compared with 1,478.05 million gallons in the corresponding month last year. The consumption was 25 gallons per head, against 22.3 gallons per head in October, 1917. In the Kowloon water-works 351.63 million in October, 1917. The consumption per head was 12.4 as against 13.3 gallons.

Attention is called to the public meeting to be held under the auspices of the Constitutional Reform Association in St. Andrew's Hall (City Hall) to-day at 5.30 p.m. The questions to be discussed are the Housing Problem and the Return of the Germans after the war. These matters are of urgent importance and it is hoped the meeting will be largely attended in order that any resolutions passed may be regarded as fully representative of the opinion of the Colony.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WORKING FOR PEACE.

PEKING, November 5th.

Peace-hastening Societies are working strenuously to accomplish reunion.

Unfortunately the Southerners are endeavouring to complete the conquest of the Island of Hainan and are continuing the offensive in Fukien. This may irritate the Northern Tuchuns, who, in the meantime, are pacifist, following the lead of the President.

THE POWERS WITHHOLDING THE SINEWS OF WAR.

Financial difficulties, together with Allied advice, may prevent further serious warfare, as the powers have declined to sanction the release of the Customs surplus until a settlement is effected, while the Canton Government has addressed a protest to the Powers concerning the Customs and Salt revenues from the provinces opposing the Central Government being used for their subjugation.

RUMOURED PROJECTED SINO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

A sensational report, which is not confirmed, credits Hsu Shu-chen, who left for Japan as the representative of the Chinese Government at the Japanese autumn manœuvres, with a mission to arrange a Sino-Japanese Alliance.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CHINA AND THE ALLIES.

PEKING, November 6th.

Hsu Shih-chang has discussed with the Cabinet Ministers the reply to be sent to the Allies. It is said that Yang Yi-tak, the Superintendent of Police in Tientsin, who, it is alleged did not keep strict watch on the alien enemies there, will be dismissed shortly.

The Foreign Diplomats have again warned the Peking Government that the remainder of the Custom's revenue will not be returned to China if the unrest is not settled.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, November 6th.

CHAN'S SURRENDER.

We are informed that the Peking Government has agreed to accept Chan Kwing-ming's conditions of surrender. Chan, it is said will turn against the Tuchun, as he has obtained financial assistance to recruit more soldiers for the purpose. The Peking Government has also promised to pay Chan six million dollars to cover expenses.

INFLUENZA IN CANTON.

The influenza epidemic is spreading very rapidly all over Canton and the adjacent places. Numerous deaths have been reported.

THE WAR.

BOLSHEVIKS WANT PEACE:

NOTE SENT TO ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

TERMS OF ARMISTICE WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

STUPENDOUS CONFLICT ON THE WESTERN FRONT:

KNOCK-OUT BLOW IMMINENT.

Franco-Belgian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

"THE WORST HAMMERING THEY EVER RECEIVED."

LONDON, November 5th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—

The Germans, yesterday, got one of the worst hammerings they have ever received.

It has become a habit of speech to say that the enemy is still unbroken and unbeaten, but, if things continue much longer at the present rate, we will suddenly awake to the realisation that this statement has ceased to be true.

The correspondent pays great tribute to the artillery: "Whose share in the battle deserves to be recorded in gold. The tireless devotion with which they followed up the infantry; the extraordinary efficiency with which they galloped into action; unlimbered, swung round and picked up ranges, often under shell-fire, and upon gassed ground, was gloriously fine."

EARLIER CABLES.

A STUPENDOUS SERIES OF BATTLES.

LONDON, November 5th.

The series of battles now raging on the West Front from Valenciennes to St. Enay promise to prove the most stupendous conflict of the war.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Allies only engaged the rearguards of the enemy retreating "according to plan." On the contrary, the Germans are being forced to fight their hardest by attacks which threaten to achieve the enemy's strategic collapse, and the successes gained by the Allies have been against immense concentrations of strength striving in the most determined way to hold certain vital points.

Marshal Foch, adhering to his right angle front, is steadily reducing the enemy's area of manœuvre by squeezing him against the Ardennes Hills from the west and south, and robbing him of his mobility in a fashion which is likely to prove disastrous before long.

WHOLE GERMAN POSITION IN JEOPARDY.

As his strategic position becomes more hopeless his strength is being deeply sapped. Already his exit *vid* Metz is fast closing as a result of the American approach to St. Enay.

The objective of the Americans is the Montmedy gap and the Longuyon—Mezieres—Hiremn railway, from which they are now less than seven miles distant.

The cutting of this railway would mean the severing of communications between the German Northern Armies whose base is at Liege, and the Southern Armies, whose base is at Luxemburg. This line would thus be divided by the Ardennes wedge, forcing the whole German line from the Sambre, towards the north, to retreat to the Antwerp and Namur positions.

THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW IMMINENT.

If the enemy attempts to divert the eastern forces to the Meuse line, these will be increasingly congested by the British advance south of Valenciennes.

Yesterday the British forces broke one of the enemy's strongest strategic positions, and are now approaching important communications, the vital point of which is the Mons Junction. The Germans here are fighting their hardest to prevent the British from turning the Mormal Forest, a great natural screen, which is frontally impregnable and which covers the approach to Maubeuge.

Never throughout the war have the Allied Armies proved their higher quality, for they resisted the temptation to take things easily against an enemy only too anxious to surrender territory, but are fighting in the most vigorous style to deliver a knock-out blow— which experts anticipate may be imminent.

MAGNIFICENT SUCCESSES ON A 30-MILE FRONT.

LONDON, November 5th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

The Fourth, Third, and First British Armies attacked between the Sambre Canal at Oisy and the Scheldt, north of Valenciennes.

On the whole of this 30-mile front the British and New Zealanders broke deeply into the enemy's positions, taking over 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns.

On the right of the attack, the First and Thirty-Second Divisions attacked in conjunction with the French towards the south of them.

These Divisions, with great dash and gallantry, stormed the formidable line of the Sambre Canal, overcame all resistance, and reached a depth of three miles to the east of the Canal.

The First Division, under General Strickland, after capturing Catillon, forced the passages of the Canal opposite to Catillon and near the lock two miles to the south.

At the latter point, assisted by the Engineers, the Camerons crossed the Canal in six minutes.

MEZIERES CAPTURED.

The First Division captured Fismy, Hautreve and La Groise, taking 1,500 prisoners.

Towards the left the Thirty-Second Division crossed the Ors Canal and, after severe fighting, captured Ruedenhaut.

We have now cleared the line of the canal to the south and north of this village and have captured Mezieres, La Folie, and Sambreton.

In the centre, we attacked the western face of the Foret-de-Normal. Our infantry and tanks drove the enemy from the western outskirts and captured Soyeres, Preux-au-Bois, Hecq, Futoy and Louvignies.

The Twenty-Fifth Division forced the crossings of the Sambre Canal opposite Landrecies, which was captured.

Further north, the Eighteenth and Fifteenth Divisions penetrated the forest and are still advancing.

LE QUESNOY IN ALLIED HANDS.

The Thirty-Eighth Division reached Les Grande-Spatures.

The Seventeenth Division captured Loc Quignol in the centre of the forest.

There was severe fighting at Le Quesnoy where the New Zealanders repulsed a strong counter-attack, inflicting heavy losses.

We passed south and north of this fortified town and are now several miles to the east of it.

We drove out the enemy from his new positions along the Aunelle River.

The Guards captured Preux-Ausart.

The Twenty-Fourth Division captured Wargnies-le-Petit and Wargnies-le-Grand.

The Canadians made progress on the right bank of the Scheldt and passed beyond Estreux and Onnaing.

Our advance continues on the whole battle-front.

BIG ALLIED ATTACK IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, November 4th.

A great Allied offensive, in which the British, French, Americans and Belgians are all participating, is now in progress on the West Front.

The British First, Third and Fourth Armies are attacking on a front of 25 miles from Valenciennes to Oisy, while the French, on the British right, are attacking on a ten-mile front on both sides of Guise.

Passages of the Sambre and the Oise were forced, and the British have reached the line of the River Aunelle, about five miles east of Valenciennes.

HOW LE QUESNOY WAS CAPTURED.

LONDON, November 5th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

Yesterday afternoon we completely surrounded and captured the walled town of Le Quesnoy, taking over 1,000 prisoners.

The Thirty-Seventh and Sixty-Second Divisions, in hard fighting south and north of Le Quesnoy, took many prisoners.

These Divisions, after overcoming strong resistance at the outset about Louvignies and Orainval, pushed forward rapidly on the flanks of the New Zealanders east of Le Quesnoy, advancing with them a depth of 3 or 4 miles, and capturing the villages of Jolimetz, Lerond, Quesne, Frason and Le Petit-Marais.

We made further progress in the evening in the Mormal Forest and east of Valenciennes, capturing the village of Eth.

THE CAPTURE OF LANDRECIES.

LONDON, November 4th.

Reuter learns that the Allies advanced, in to-day's attack, between one and two miles along the greater part of the front between Guise and north east of Valenciennes, and reached the Franco—Belgian frontier east of Valenciennes.

Fighting is proceeding in Le Quesnoy, where the enemy is violently counter-attacking.

We captured Landrecies.

Up to the present 4,000 prisoners have been taken.

We penetrated one mile into the southern part of the Mormal Forest.

HEAVY FIGHTING ROUND GHENT.

LONDON, November 4th.

A Belgian *communiqué* states:—

Our troops completed the task of driving back the enemy beyond the Ghent—Teengeuzen Canal.

The Germans now hold only a few machine-gun nests on the west bank of the Canal.

We have reached the western, northern and southern outskirts of Ghent.

Our line follows the western bank of the Scheldt from Zwynairds towards the north.

WHY THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE FAILED.

AMSTERDAM, November 4th.

The *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant's* Berlin correspondent attributes the failure of General Ludendorff's great offensive to "the tenacity of the British soldiers, who refused to be panic-stricken by any defeat and the *sangfroid* of Marshal Foch, who spared his reserves to the utmost.

It is often said and I am able, for special reasons, to confirm it, that the resistance of the British on March 27th near Arras caused the failure of the German campaign.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

AMERICANS CROSS THE MEUSE.

LONDON, November 5th.

An American official statement says:—

The First Army resumed its attack this morning and, in spite of desperate opposition, forced crossings of the Meuse at Brieulles and Clergy-le-Petit.

We are now developing a new line in the heavily wooded and very difficult terrain on the heights east of the River, between these points.

The entire enemy front is opposing our advance with heavy artillery and machine gun fire.

Notwithstanding this, we are making excellent progress on the west bank of the Meuse as far northwards as opposite Pouilly.

Among the captured documents was an order issued by General von Larische on October 19th which declared that the Lys —"Hermann" Stellung must be held at all costs.

FRESH ENEMY RETREAT.

LONDON, November 5th.

A French *communiqué* states:—

Our repeated successes compelled the enemy to carry out a fresh retreat at several points on the front.

With unwearying ardour we maintained close contact with the Germans.

North-east of Guise, we occupied Bergues-sur-Sambre, where 200 civilians were freed.

Along the whole front of the First Army, we resumed, this morning, our attacks, and progressed between the Peron and the Serre.

We captured the Bois-les-Parguy, and north of the Sissonne we reached a line passing through the Froidmont sugar refinery, west of Autremencourt, Cuirieux, Goudelancourt, and Machecourt.

Our advance guards, supported by artillery, are progressing.

Between the Sissonne and Chateau Porcien, we penetrated all parts of the "Hunding" position where the enemy is still holding out, forcing the enemy to withdraw.

Our advance is general between east of St. Quentin-le-Petit and the outskirts of Larpy.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOW THE CANAL WAS CROSSED.

LONDON, November 5th.

A French *communiqué* states:—

The First Army, this morning, attacked in conjunction with the British, on the Sambre—Oise Canal between the Oise and Vadencourt.

In spite of the difficulties of crossing the Canal and very stiff enemy resistance, we everywhere forced crossings and gained a footing on the heights on the eastern bank.

We reached the outskirts of the villages of Boue, La Cautette, Laneuville, Les Dorengt and passed Les Quilles, realising a maximum advance of three kilometres.

We captured over 3,000 prisoners and took 15 guns.

We completed the occupation of the south bank of the Ardennes Canal between Semuy and Le Chester.

SUCCESS ON THE SAMBRE—OISE CANAL.

LONDON, November 4th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states:—

General Debeney's Army attacked this morning on the line of the Sambre—Oise Canal.

Our troops crossed the Canal on a front of eight miles from Grand Verly towards the north, and secured the eastern bank by mid-day in spite of desperate resistance, advancing our line to the north of Guise which is now menaced.

The prisoners up to the present number 1,500, including men from some of the best German Divisions, proving that the enemy is desperately endeavouring to hold his ground.

AMERICANS IN THE MEUSE VALLEY.

LONDON, November 5th.

An American *communiqué* states:—

The First Army continued to advance on the entire front between the Meuse and the Bar.

On the extreme right, we drove the enemy into the valley of the Meuse, fought through the forest of Di Eulet, occupied Laneuville opposite an important crossing on the Meuse, near St. Enay, and seized the Beaumont—St. Enay Road and the heights overlooking Beaumont.

On the left we reached Grande-sar-Moises in spite of vigorous opposition.

The enemy abandoned much material.

One hundred and forty-five aeroplanes bombed crowded enemy traffic at Montmedy and destroyed 30 enemy aeroplanes.

Seven American machines are missing.

Continuing, we reached the line from a mile south-west of Shenay to a mile south of Beaumont. Thence from the west to Lee Seine, which the French captured.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY DESTROYED.

ITALIANS TAKE 300,000 PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 4th.

An Italian official statement says:

The Austro-Hungarian Army has been destroyed. It suffered very heavy losses, and left in our hands 300,000 prisoners and 5,000 guns.

THREE MILLION ITALIAN SOLDIERS FREED.

ROME, November 4th.

Three million Italian troops have been freed by the Armistice between Italy and Austria and are now ready to throw in their weight against Germany.

This sentiment was repeatedly expressed by various speakers to great torch-light demonstrators, who paraded the streets all night long.

The crowd answered "Down with Germany and the Kaiser! *viva* Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium and England."

CROSSING OF THE TAGLIAMENTO.

LONDON, November 4th.

A British—Italian official statement says:—

The Tenth Army has reached the line of the Tagliamento.

Amongst the troops crossing the river at several places was the 332nd American Regiment, forming a part of the Thirty-First Italian Division.

The Forty-Eighth Division occupied Levico, taking prisoner, in the last 48 hours, over 20,000 men. Several hundred guns were captured.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SERBIA COMPLETELY LIBERATED.

LONDON, November 5th.

A French Eastern *communique* states:

The Serbians have occupied the right bank of the Danube, and have captured Valievo.

They are advancing towards Chabatz and have reached the Bosnian frontier west of Khalieve.

Aërial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH REPRISALS.

LONDON, November 4th.

A German official statement says that 27 were killed and 35 injured as the result of an air raid on Bonn.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR PRISONERS' AGREEMENT RATIFIED.

LONDON, November 5th.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Cave announced that Germany had agreed to ratify the recent Hague Prisoners' Agreement, having abandoned the condition regarding the Germans in China.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 5th.

The silver market is unchanged.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CHANGES.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Auckland Geddes becomes President of the Local Government Board, also remaining in his present office.

Mr. Hayes Fisher becomes Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a Peerage.

AMERICA RECOGNISES THE POLISH ARMY.

WASHINGTON, November 5th.

Mr. Robert Lansing announces that the Government of the United States recognises the Polish Army as autonomous and co-belligerent, under the supreme authority of the Polish National Committee.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

LONDON, November 4th.

It is stated that a meeting of the Party Whips yesterday settled the plans of the official election campaign. It is expected that polling day will be on December 7th.

LATEST CABLES.

THE END IN SIGHT.

BOLSHEVIKS WANT PEACE WITH THE ALLIES.

COPENHAGEN, November 5th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Bolshevik Government has handed to Neutral Ministers a Note for the Allies requesting the opening of negotiations for the conclusion of hostilities between the Allies and the Soviets.

The above report is not confirmed officially.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IN RUMANIA.

PARIS, November 5th.

A telegram from Geneva states that there was a demonstration at Jassy in favour of the occupation of Transylvania. *Pro-Entente* political groups are conferring. It is reported that the Rumanian Ministry has resigned. It is expected that a National Government will be formed.

ITALY TO STAND BY ALLIES TO THE END.

ROME, November 5th.

It is officially stated that Italy will stand by the Allies until Germany is defeated.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMISTICE TERMS.

LONDON, November 5th.

The Armistice conditions with Austria-Hungary are as follows:—

MILITARY CLAUSES.

First Clause:—Immediate cessation of hostilities by land and sea and air.

Second:—Total demobilisation of Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland. Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in Clause Three below, there shall only be maintained as an organised military force a maximum of twenty divisions, reduced to pre-war peace effectives. Half the Divisional Corps and army, artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the Allies and the United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated.

Third:—Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war. Withdrawal, within such periods as are determined by the Commander-in-Chief, of the Allied forces, on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows.

(*More to come.*)

EARLIER CABLES.

WILL GERMANY AGREE TO ARMISTICE TERMS?

LONDON, November 4th.

The *Times'* Correspondent in Paris states that the Allies have agreed respecting the Armistice conditions.

The Allied successes on the French front have little doubt of their acceptance by Germany.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE ON THE PEACE TERMS.

Lord Northcliffe, in the *Times*, enumerates what he believes to be the terms which the Allies will impose on Germany at the Peace Conference. After stating the terms which appeared in the previous message (as given in our yesterday's issue) Lord Northcliffe states:—

The final condition stipulates that the ex-German Colonies will not be returned to Germany because the latter had lost them as a result of the illegal violation of Belgium, an act which brought Great Britain in the war.

He continues "Germany has proclaimed that the fate of her Colonies will be decided on the Western Front. It has been so decided. She proclaimed the uses to which, if she were victorious, they would be put. Such uses must be prevented in the interests of the peace of the world."

"The Colonies cannot therefore be returned to Germany, but their assignment as possessions, or in trustee-ship, together with the fashion in which they shall be administered in the interests of the inhabitants and the world generally, are matters for future decision."

Lord Northcliffe emphasises that the making and completing of the numerous complicated territorial and other adjustments in Europe will be a long and laborious process, representing two distinct stages of evolution, firstly, the cessation of hostilities, the business of evacuation and reoccupation and enemy demobilization and disarmament, and, secondly, the actual carrying out of the peace conditions.

The next and last stage would be nothing less than the reconstruction and reorganisation of the world, in view of the establishment of a League of Nations.

(Continued on Page 6.)

DAY & NIGHT WEAR

WILLIAM HOLLINS & CO. LIMITED

CONFIDENCE.

AS Spinners with over a hundred years' experience, and as Manufacturers of the world-famous "Viyella" Blouse and Shirting Cloth,

WM. HOLLINS & CO., LTD.

call attention to their TRADE MARK as above. Whether on the Selvedge of piece-goods, or on the Tab on made-up garments, this MARK is a GUARANTEE that the fabric bearing it is their genuine production, and that the utmost CONFIDENCE may be placed on its perfection of make and on its good-wearing qualities. "AZA" Regd. and "CLYDELLA" Regd. only less famous than "Viyella" Regd. are made by the same firm.

WM. HOLLINS & CO., LTD.

Viyella House, Newgate Street,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

[3533

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSION,
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
[383

WAI KEE.
FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.
1887



CHAPOTEAUT'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia*, and *nervous disorder* in adults and children.
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP



PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:

"And when you give it, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-adulation, you are not giving at all, you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart-blood goes into it.

IT has been said that St. Andrew's Society is allocating too much of the War Bond Drawing receipts to War Charities. Just think for a minute of the War and not of the Drawing; think of the tragedy beyond words which is being enacted on the battle front; think of the vast relief organisation and the money that is needed to uphold it and think of your own duty in the matter. No, we are not giving too much; we are not giving enough.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING
31st December, 1918.
TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS AND STORES.

[2365

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE END IN SIGHT.

Such a gigantic change would necessarily be difficult and slow, but the very steps essential to make it possible will slowly make it actual. For example, there would be a world shortage of food, raw material and transport.

The co-operative present international machinery regulating these must be continued, and can ultimately be extended into a system which will meet free and general acceptance.

Then there would be International Commissions to fix the frontiers, parliamentary responsibility for the canons of international law, rules of international commerce, and even laws relating to religious freedom, etc.

These activities, the writer thinks, will rid us of the passions and fears of war, and "by mere endeavour find a way to a better world. We shall bring these better conditions about."

GOVERNMENT NOT RESPONSIBLE.

LONDON, November 4th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the article by Lord Northcliffe on the peace terms expressed the views of the writer. The Government was in no way responsible for the views expressed.

THE DISINTEGRATION OF AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, November 4th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Congress of German-Austrian Social Democrats frantically applauded the announcement of the liberation of Adler, the assassin of Premier Stuergkh, and passed a resolution demanding that German-Austria be a Republic, and join Germany as an Independent Federal State if the other peoples of Austria separate from German-Austria or establish an unsatisfactory Federation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY IN THE BALANCE.

AMSTERDAM, November 4th.

A telegram from Budapest states that Count Karolyi, speaking in the Town Hall, said that the King has consented to release the Government from its oath.

The Government and the National Council unanimously resolved that the Government should ascertain without delay whether the Hungarians were in favour of the retention of the Monarchy or the establishment of a Republic.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE TERMS.

LONDON, November 4th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said he hoped that it would be possible to read the whole of the terms of the Austrian Armistice to the House on November 5th.

Meanwhile, he assured the House that it would be satisfied with the terms.

GERMAN EMBASSY IN RUSSIA WITHDRAWN.

AMSTERDAM, November 5th.

The *Lokal Anzeiger* states that the German Embassy in Russia has been definitely withdrawn.

CZECH AUTHORITY IN BOHEMIA.

AMSTERDAM, November 4th.

A telegram from Prague states that Czech troops are disarming the German-Austrian troops in Czech towns in Moravia and Bohemia.

BULGARIAN REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

COPENHAGEN, November 4th.

A telegram from Berlin states that Prince Boris has fled to Vienna.

A Bulgarian Republic has been proclaimed.

BOLSHEVIK ACTIVITIES IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, November 4th.

The Bavarian Press, of all shades of opinion, is urging the Kaiser to abdicate.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* states that leaflets are being distributed among the Berlin population, especially the soldiers, signed "Workers and Soldiers' Council" with the object of inciting the soldiers to disobey commands.

The *Norddeutsche* attributes the Bolshevik activities to the Russian Embassy.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN CRACOW CAPITULATE.

AMSTERDAM, November 5th.

The Urkainian and Ruthenian troops have invaded Galicia. Fighting occurred with the Poles, who were beaten back.

The Ruthenians occupied Przemze.

The Ukrainian National Council has announced that it has taken over the administration of Eastern Galicia.

The Poles established a Government at Cracow amid big demonstrations. The Austrian troops there capitulated.

COUNT KAROLYI RESIGNS.

AMSTERDAM, November 4th.

A telegram from Budapest states that Count Karolyi has resigned the Presidency of the National Council, to which post Deputy Johann Hock succeeds.

The Ministry took its oath of allegiance to the National Council.

THE NORTH SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

STOCKHOLM, November 4th.

The Northern Peace Committee has memorialised the King urging the Scandinavian Governments to support the demand for a satisfactory solution of the North Schleswig question.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT MAKES A HAUL.

AMSTERDAM, November 4th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Hungarian Government has held up all the German and German-Austrian ships on the Hungarian Danube with cargoes of 20,000 tons of foodstuffs.

GERMAN RECOGNISES CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE.

AMSTERDAM, November 4th.

A telegram from Prague states that the German Government has recognised an Independent Czecho-Slovak State, and has announced its readiness to welcome a Czecho-Slovak Ambassador in Berlin at the earliest possible date.

GERMANY'S SOUTHERN FRONTIER OPEN TO ALLIES.

LYONS, November 4th.

By reason of the Armistice signed by General Diaz, the Italian Generalissimo, hostilities with Austria ceased at three o'clock on Monday on the Italian and Balkan Fronts.

The importance of this event is underlined by the whole Press, which states that the southern frontier of Germany is open to the Allies, who now control the whole of the railway system of Austria.

If Germany should refuse the conditions of the Armistice laid down by the *Entente*, the latter have every means to impose them.—*French Wireless.*

SEIZURE OF GERMANY'S LOCOMOTIVES AND WAGONS.

LYONS, November 4th.

The *Taeglische Rundschau* announces that the Czech authorities have seized all the German locomotives and wagons within the frontiers of Bohemia which threatens to cause a grave crisis in transportation in Germany.—*French Wireless.*

BAVARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

LYONS, November 4th.

The Bavarian Cabinet has resigned.

WOMEN M.P's.

LONDON, November 5th.

In the House of Commons the Bill enabling women to become Members of Parliament, without an age qualification, passed its second reading.

OBITUARY.

THE COUNTESS OF MEATH.

LONDON, November 4th.

The death is announced of the Countess of Meath.

[The Countess of Meath was Lady Mary Jane Maitland, the only surviving daughter of the 11th Earl of Lauderdale. She was a prominent helper of her husband in spreading throughout the world the Empire Day movement.]

CUTICURA HEALS SORE HANDS

That itch, burn, crack, chap, and bleed, in a wonderfully short time in most cases. Soak the hands on retiring in a hot suds of Cuticura Soap, using plenty of the Soap. Dry and rub Cuticura Ointment gently but freely into the hands for some time. Wear old gloves or softer bandages during night or remove surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper as preferred.



Free Sample Each by Post

For free sample each address post-cards: "F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London." Sold everywhere.

36-12.



Hints about Baby

EACH meal for Baby should be freshly prepared and given at a temperature of about 100°F. Use a feeder that can be easily and efficiently cleansed. Never give Baby a "Comforter" which infects the mouth with germs, and spoils its shape.

The Food must be conveyed into Baby's mouth without fear of germ contamination and at a proper rate of flow.

The Allenburys Foods

are easy to prepare, free from germs, and provide complete nourishment; the 'Allenburys' Feeder the simplest and best.

MILK FOOD No. 1 From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months.
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.



[2454



[2358

MARTIN'S
ANTIPOL & STEEL PILLS
MARTIN'S
ANTIPOL & STEEL PILLS

AMERICA'S LEADING MOTORCYCLE Indian

"Count the Indians on the road"

We have just received a shipment of 1918 BIG TWINS with Electric equipment. Price has been reduced to $580—the lowest it has ever been. Later shipments will be higher in price. Next year's Indian will be exactly the same as the 1918 model.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vœux Road Central,
Telephone 27.

[2414

LORD NORTHCLIFFE ON THE CENSOR'S FOLLY.

THE SERVICES OF THE PRESS TO DEMOCRACY.

The representatives of the Oversea Press were entertained at luncheon by Lord Northcliffe in Printing House-square. The guests in all numbered over 150.

Lord Northcliffe proposed the health of the guests. He said:

The coming of our boys from oversea to this country is one of the most moving, touching things in history. (Cheers.) What they did at Gallipoli and Vimy the American boys have been doing at Chateau-Thierry. (Cheers.) That shows they are made of exactly the same stuff. When I saw them in their great camps last year in America I had very little doubt that they would prove to be "the goods." People said that such a polyglot army would lack cohesion. But, on the other hand, I hear from friends at the American front that, just as with us the English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish vie to prove their gallantry and devotion, so do these men of mixed nationalities in the United States desire to show that the Czech is as good as the Irishman, that the Swedish-American is as good as the New Englander. What the Germans called a mob in uniform has proved to be an entirely new and most efficient kind of army. If I dilate a little on the American effort it is not because we have many American friends in this room to-day, but because at this space of distance it is difficult for those who have not been in that vast country to visualise the effort now taking place there. I am not so lately returned as Lord Reading, to whom much of the cohesion which exists between the British and American Governments is due. (Cheers.) I dilate upon this American effort because those words will go in the *Times* newspaper into Germany in a very few days. I think it wise that they as well as ourselves should know what lies in the womb of the future in regard to the United States.

Let us take the question of air-engines alone. I believe that air engines will largely help to end the war. (Cheers.) Not the combined output of Germany and Austria, not the whole of the British Empire, has that possibility of quantity production in such matters as air engines as the United States. One of the men who is making these air engines, only one of many, actually produced every day 3,200 motor-cars. The Americans, after certain troubles that we have all had, have now produced their wonderful Liberty motor. I don't know how many thousands will be produced each month. But we shall be told what they do produce. The Americans are fighting a public war, not a secret war. (Cheers.) If I estimate that they can produce 10,000 a month, I do so after having visited a great many places where they are made. As to men, surely one of the great miracles of the world is the transport of those men. (Cheers.) And not only the sea transport, in which we have largely shared, but think of the land transport. The railroad handling of these troops is in itself a great achievement. It has been done with order and astounding punctually, and far in advance of the promises made by the United States Government. (Cheers.) In regard to food, Mr. Hoover told me yesterday that they raised 125,000,000 hogs this year. All that is the result not of commercialism, for that has disappeared in the United States during the war, but of the desire of every kind of person in the United States to help the Allies. (Cheers.) The enthusiasm of all these people, the enthusiasm of children in this matter of food production, was to me a most stimulating thought, as I watched it going on last year. Lately the Americans have achieved something which I thought was almost impossible. They have never been since the days of the old Atlantic clippers a great shipbuilding nation, but they have become one in a single year. They are turning out every kind of ship at a speed unprecedented in history. Their Government is frank with them about the war, and that, I think, has had a good deal to do with the acceleration of shipbuilding.

GREAT BRITAIN'S UNKNOWN EFFORT.

Until the United States came into the war, and for some time after that, we were doing a great deal towards the effort of the Allies by unprecedented advances of money to them. I say that in no boasting spirit, but because I think it ought to be known. Apart from the magnitude and supreme efficiency of our Fleet, we have done very great things in this war. Yet our effort is not realised. As I have said just now, in the United States this is a public war; to us this is a private war. During the first few months of the war, beyond smart society in London and a notorious and now absent German member of the Privy Council, hardly anyone knew anything about the facts of the war. There was not even a military *communiqué*. When I was in America there came to me a very able young statesman, Mr. Holman, the Prime Minister of New South Wales. When Mr. Holman landed, the reporters, with the pertinacity of that tribe to which I am proud to belong, assailed him by saying, "Have not you Australians done enough? Is it not time the British began to fight?" Mr. Holman on every possible occasion gave the exact figures of the combatants sent to France and elsewhere by Great Britain, by Australasia, and by Canada. I happen to read the German wireless very often. It is not published except as to little scraps. What is the aim of that wireless, which goes to all neutral countries, a daily budget of propaganda? It points out that, though it may be true that we have raised an immense force, our men have done little fighting. For some reason or other, the best possible proof of what we have done is not permitted by the Censor to be known to us or our Allies. I have had sufficient trouble with the Censor already, and I do not propose to do more than estimate in what I am going to say now. The reply to our statement that we have enlisted 7,500,000 men is "Yes, but how many casualties have you had? Now, the Germans know to a man our casualties.

ESTIMATE OF OUR CASUALTIES.

Our casualties are published in a sort of way, as are those of the Germans. We get the German casualties quite easily through Holland or Switzerland, and no doubt they get ours also. The United States, fighting its public war, has begun by boldly publishing the total number of casualties. Now I am going to give my estimate of our casualties. I hope Mr. Censor will see that I only use the word "estimate." We are being rapidly deprived of freedom of speech in this country, but I think we are still allowed to estimate. (Laughter.) I estimate that we have had 900,000 killed. I estimate that last year our total casualties, killed, wounded, and missing, were over 800,000. I cannot see that any harm is done by discussing these figures. (Cheers.) It certainly is a sufficient answer to the German propaganda in France, to the German propaganda in almost every country, that England will fight to the last Frenchman, Italian, Canadian, or American, as may be.

We have been hampered in many ways unknown elsewhere. I ask you to regard something which happened as to this morning's newspapers. Yesterday the Prime Minister of Australia made a public statement about Mertons—(cheers)—a company whose activities throughout the world are known to everybody. How many newspapers dared report the speech of the Prime Minister of Australia this morning? Three, the *Morning Post*, the *Times*, and the *Daily Mail*, otherwise, not a word about it! It may seem incredible to you, but it is a fact. The Prime Minister of Australia can repeat that speech as often as he likes, and so far as we are concerned, every time he speaks it we will print it.

Mr. Hughes: Then I will keep you going, Lord Northcliffe.

Lord Northcliffe: Not too often, Mr. Hughes, I beg. (Laughter.) You must not judge us here unless you have been here before, and must not judge us entirely by externals. You must not judge our newspapers by externals. You will here and there come across newspapers in this country of a pacifist nature. I would point out there is not one pacifist paper in Great Britain that it is not subsidised, whether it be morning, evening, or weekly. This may give an idea of the lack of demand for such publications. We have in this country, as was shrewdly observed by the *New York Herald* the other day, a class closely approximating to the German Junker. The German Junker has allied himself with the German manufacturer, the German iron merchants, and the German Socialist, and, in order to preserve Junkerdom, they are crying out for peace. We have here a very amiable Junker—Lord Lansdowne—(laughter)—of many acres, with the fear that he has ruin staring him in the face. We have another Junker, a younger, equally wealthy, and many acred Junker, one who went to Australia—(laughter)—Lord Beauchamp, who still, I see by Debrett has the First Class Order of the Red Eagle. You have a wealthy ironmaster, the typical associate of the Prussian Junker, the Junker who runs a pacifist paper here as his opposite number does in Germany. But these men, very sincere and fearful of loss of fortune, do not cut much ice, as you will find if you inquire of our people. (Cheers.)

"PEACE BY NEGOTIATION".

They talk a great deal about peace by negotiation; it is one of those vague terms that the Germans coin. They are kin to the American business slogan, a very successful form of suggestion by phrase. They babble vaguely about peace by negotiation; but let us examine one or two peaces by negotiation. There is a very late one, a recent one—the Treaty of Brest. There was peace by negotiation as it is to-day; but I will give you a better example than that which some people in this room will remember—the Treaty of Versailles in 1871. What happened on that occasion? Exactly what happened was that Bismarck just outside Paris—about as far from Paris as Potsdam is from Berlin—dickered and dickered with M. Thiers, granted armistices during which the German army improved their position, made peace by negotiation, and that peace by negotiation ended by the loss to France of the greater part of two of her richest provinces, by a payment of five milliards of francs, by an agreement to pay for the Prussian army of occupation in France until the money was paid, and by an additional haggling after the agreement was made that 30,000 German troops should spend three days in Paris. Now the Germans have set us an example of where to make a peace. (Cheers.) I do not say "how" to make a peace. For my part, my policy is that the right place to make that peace, and the place where I believe that peace will be made, is Berlin or Potsdam. (Cheers.) I ask my friends of the British Press to drink to the health of their oversea guests. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. A. Buchanan (M.P. for Lethbridge, Canada), responding, said: With very few exceptions, the Canadian newspapers have been behind the war from the beginning in August, 1914, and I think that I can say that when we return to Canada we will be behind the war more than we have ever been in the past. (Cheers.) We realise now what the war means. We have seen the devastation in France and Belgium, and we know the sacrifices that have been made there. We also realise what the war means for Great Britain, and may

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

I emphasise that for one moment. There are people even in that Dominion of ours across the Atlantic who sometimes minimise what Great Britain is doing in the war. But as far as I am concerned, and I think I speak for my colleagues, we can go back to Canada convinced that no country in this world is doing, or could do, more than Great Britain is doing through all parts of the island. (Cheers.) If democracy wins in this war then we want democracy to play a part that will make the victory worth while, and I think that the Press can help a great deal in that respect. If there are any members of the Government here I would say to them, "Let the Press have the truth about everything." (Cheers.) I find that the truth has helped in the war. When the people knew the truth they were satisfied, but when they were in doubt they were not satisfied. Let them have the truth. We know we are playing the right part in the war, and the truth about it will not hurt, it will help.

I would like just to say a word or two about the question of peace. I do not come over here a believer in a half-way peace, and I am not going back to Canada a believer in a half-way peace. I have seen enough of this war, I have seen enough of the sacrifices of our men, I have seen enough of the sacrifices of France and of Belgium to make me determined to see that the peace that comes at the end of this war is a peace that means the proper punishment of our enemies. We are prepared, as Canadians, to remain in this war until a proper peace is won, and until a proper punishment is meted out to our enemies. (Cheers.)

Mr. Campbell Jones (*Sydney Sun*): Australia, like Canada, is anxious that any peace that shall be arrived at shall be a true and honest peace, an Allied peace, and not a German peace. We know what the Germans are—we have had them in Australia. At the last election every German vote was cast against the referendum, every German interest has been opposed to everything that would assist the Allies. You might as well to-morrow let loose all the wild beasts from the Zoo as to make a German peace that is not an Allied peace. While saying that, I think I speak for all my colleagues when I say that something more than peace is necessary. When we look round the British Empire we see that in several countries there is one peculiar body of public opinion in a constant state of flux; it is our duty as journalists to educate it. They are the clay, the Press being the master potter. In the Labour party in every country we have a means of consolidation which no other section of the community offers to the politician. It is a pleasure to us to know that in this country you have broadened your franchise. We honestly hope that when the war is over and you have begun the labour of reconstruction, you will be able to say of the people in the old biblical phrase, "God made man in His own image." (Cheers.)

Mr. R. M. Hacket, *New Zealand Herald*, Auckland: On behalf of New Zealand, I can endorse everything that has been said by my Canadian and Australian colleagues. New Zealand is in this war, and will be in it to the end with all that we can do, and with all our strength—(cheers)—and when peace comes to be made the opinion of New Zealand is that there must be no half peace.

REMARKABLE BEDROOM DRAMA AT BIRKENHEAD.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A dramatic story was told at Birkenhead by Hilda Leah Fowler, of 21, Borough-road, whose husband, Thomas Fowler, a chief petty officer in the Navy, was charged with having attempted to murder her.

Mrs. Fowler stated that they were married in 1912. In July this year, she admitted having led an immoral life whilst her husband was at sea. Later her husband made certain accusations against her.

Her husband asked her if she was prepared to die, when she answered "Yes" he asked "Are you afraid?" to which she said "No."

She asked for a cigarette, and he brought her one.

"I AM GOING TO KILL YOU."

While she was smoking it he was talking about the disgrace it would bring. "I am going to kill you," he said. "Are you ready?" She said "Yes," and he handed her a pencil and paper, with which she wrote to his dictation.

"Aunt Jessie, the worst has happened, and now I am going to atone by willingly consenting to what is going to occur. This is the end of two ruined lives."

Other messages were written by her, after which she felt her husband's thumbs on her throat as though he was trying to choke her. When she recovered consciousness she was bleeding from several wounds.

Her husband brought her water to drink, and on the way to the hospital in the ambulance he said to her. "Bear up, sweetheart, for Tommy's sake," and kissed her several times.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

According to the police the defendant stated: At first I tried to strangle her until she was black and blue in the face. I lost my grip, and could not hold on any longer I then got the knife and stabbed her several times trying to find her heart. She said, 'Tom, don't strike me any more,' and I could not carry on longer. I should have done for that other woman who has led my wife away. I had a good home once in St. Paul's road, Seacombe."

Cautioned by the bench, prisoner said, "I am not guilty of the charge made against me. I plead guilty to aggravated assault, committed in a moment of frenzy and grief owing to extreme provocation."

He was committed for trial at the next assizes.

LABOUR'S WAR AIMS.

MR. CLYNES ON PRUSSIANISM.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, taking the chair as president, at the first annual meeting of the National Federation of General Workers, said the Federation had been able to reconcile national interests and workmen's claims, and to secure a settlement without detriment or injury to the State. That was a considerable State service. They had been able to avert stoppage of work and strikes through the peaceful machinery of their organisation. It had advanced considerably further the principle that the humblest of workmen had rights corresponding to those which the employers claimed and recognised. Collective bargaining was no more than common sense, but sense among a certain class of employer was not what might be termed too common. All those rights which Capital had exercised for itself, it must concede even to the general workers.

GERMANY'S MILITARY MACHINE.

"I claim for Labour in its best and highest organised form," said Mr. Clynes, "that it has during the war made a great and good name for itself. The question is, Will Labour keep the good name it has won? Labour has shown itself to be the great indispensable factor. It has become something more than a mere servant of society, ranked low and paid badly, and treated worse than any other section in the land. It is for Labour to maintain its high level and not be driven from the pedestal upon which it has been able to place itself by its serviceableness to the nation and by the sense of security which it has given to the Government. I do not think Labour need be very anxious to keep itself separated from the greater national interest, which is the most supreme consideration of all. We should not in any sense be subverting a distinct Labour claim in allying ourselves to the broad national interests. Labour is indeed the nation, and not merely a section of it. The interest of Labour is not distinctly selfish but redeeming. The issues which have been raised by the war have brought into the language of the country the word democracy to a greater degree, and the issues at stake are more woven into the democratic spirit than ever. The question is, Are we to fight for that spirit or allow it to take its chance of emerging successfully? In this war Germany was the aggressor. Her military machine was battered, and the autocratic designs of Prussian militarism were at the moment held in the grip of the Allied armies representing the democratic nations of the world. Labour must fight for the principle and spirit of democracy or surrender to the Kaiser's notion of rule by the Divine right which he claimed for his throne. I do not want to say anything offensive about those who were termed pacifists, but the terms upon which they claimed there could be a settlement were terms which would have no chance in a settlement, so long as those terms were backed up merely by pacifists, methods. I have never believed in any claim for or appeal to what was called the German moral conscience. The methods of pacificism are not helping us to bring peace, and might well, indeed, be said to be the cause of prolonging the war, inasmuch as they are the cause of strengthening the determination of the German Government in continuing to assail the principles of right and democracy. We do not want the struggle to be endless, but to end it on German terms would be making it an endless struggle between peoples and ideas of government, and there would be a perpetual burden of armaments."

LABOUR'S LOYALTY TO THE COUNTRY.

The Labour party's war aims and terms, he continued, were being in some places misunderstood and in others misused. The terms of peace which Labour had approved could not be secured unless Labour loyally backed up the country in arresting German militarism, and proving to the German people that war was a crime, and could not be employed without overthrowing and endangering the democratic spirit. Negotiation for peace was impossible until unmistakable signs were given by Germany that the principles for which Labour was fighting were to take the place of the autocracy and force upon which Germany was standing. As an organised force Labour had gone to great trouble to make its position plain to the German people. They had stated in the clearest language the terms upon which they thought the war should be brought to an end. They had sent their terms to the proper quarter, and asked the German people to state their war aims. The time had come to say clearly to them that it was for them now to declare their terms as we had declared ours. It was possible, he thought, to carry their anxiety to talk of peace terms to the length of humiliating the working classes of this country.

"I am certainly not in favour of any steps being taken," he proceeded, "to go on stating our terms, modifying them, and paring them down until they have reached a stage at which the German worker will be prepared to accept. Having put forward the terms which we believe are reasonable and acceptable to the democracy of the world we are entitled to expect some answer from the German people. I do not pretend to say that we can absolutely destroy the spirit of Prussianism which is driving the German army to their doom. I believe it is the German people themselves who will have to destroy Prussian militarism. At the *same time* our gallant Armies and our Allies must fight on and do their very utmost to destroy this terrible spirit of militarism, which is a bar in the way of democracy. I hope that Labour will not weaken in the stand it has taken up against Prussian militarism, but will continue its fight on behalf of democracy. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P., moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Clynes, said he had had experience of trade union workers and Socialists in Germany, and he was convinced that there were no commercialists or working men organised in Germany at present who wanted peace. They all believed that the Kaiser, the military class, and the sword would solve their problems for them.

Mr. J. O'Grady (the secretary) presented the annual report, which showed that the membership of the federation was 750,000.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"OUR DAY"

PERFORMANCES OF

"THE BARTON MYSTERY"

A spoofic fantasy in 4 parts by Walter Hackett

ON

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), 7th November

AND

SATURDAY, 9th November

AT 9.15 P.M.

There will be no private booking or sale of advance tickets, so that it will rest entirely with the public to secure good seats.

For the FIRST NIGHT prices will be as follows:—

Centre Block, Dress Circle	$10.
Remaining " "	$5.
Stalls	$5.
Pit and Gallery	$2.

and for the SECOND NIGHT—

Dress Circle	$5.
Stalls	$4.
Pit and Gallery	$2.

Soldiers and Sailors in unform half-prices on Second Night.

BOOKING NOW OPENS AT MOUTRIE'S.

[2544

FOR TENNIS

CREAM GABARDINE TROUSERS

SMARTLY CUT AND WELL TAILORED.

Price $11.50 Pair.



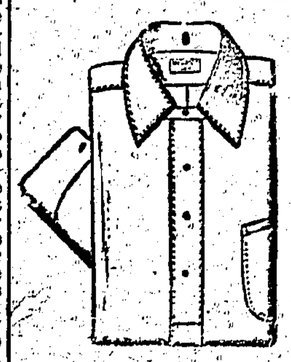
CREAM COTTON GABARDINE TROUSERS

SERVICEABLE AND INEXPENSIVE.

Price $5.00 Pair.

GREY FLANNEL TROUSERS.

Price $9.25 Pair.



TENNIS SHIRTS

COTTON MATTE SHIRTS.

Price $2.95 each.

AERTEX SHIRTS.

Price $3.25 each.

CREAM WINCEY SHIRTS.

Price $4.00 each.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Tel. 92. Chinese Name "WAYLOO."

[268

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

:o:

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.

Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1223.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 2335.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINGWAH." 2237

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



PACIFIC SERVICE.

CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILINGS ON OR ABOUT —

	From HONGKONG	From NAGASAKI	From YOKOHAMA
† "MONTEAGLE"			7th Dec.
* "KEY WEST"	15th Dec.		
† "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"		(Dates to be fixed)	

† Not sailing from Hongkong and Shanghai.
* Freight Service only.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.
Dominion Express Company's Travellers' Cheques issued, a safe and convenient way of carrying funds.

For particulars regarding passage Rates, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also Itineraries and Illustrated descriptive literature apply to—
F. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to—
J. H. WALLACE, General Agent.
Phone 42.
HONGKONG. 1457

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON and BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI MOJI and KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" Fri.,	8th Nov. Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG"..... Fri.,	8th Nov. 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG" Sun.,	10th Nov. D'light.
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG" Wed.	13th Nov. 8 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" ...Fri.,	15th Nov. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM," Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "VAN WAERWIJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrived at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215. 6



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).
HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOCK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEH.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION, WITHOUT NOTICE.

"TORYU MARU" For Java via Singapore.

For further particulars apply to—
CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
General Agents.
Telephone No. 2108. [9287

WEATHER REPORT.

November 6th, at 12.27.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increased considerably over the lower Yangtze Valley, the depression having disappeared; slight increases are general elsewhere. An anti-cyclone moderate in intensity covers N. China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending 8.30 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 96.41 inches, against an average of 80.87 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	N.E. winds, moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

NOVEMBER 6TH, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.17	50	72	N	4	o
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.14	57	96	N	1	r
Gutzlaff	"	30.07	60	100	N	6	r
Sharp Peak	"	29.94	72	93	E	2	o
Amoy	"	29.97	74	86	W	½	b
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.99	64	76	ENE	1	b
Taichu	"	30.00	64	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	29.98	70	—	NE	½	b
Koshun	"	29.95	70	—	—	0	b
Pescadores	"	29.97	72	—	—	0	b
Canton	6 a.	30.00	71	95	ESE	1	b
Hongkong	"	29.98	74	90	ENE	1	b
Gap Rock	"	29.96	—	—	E	3	b
Macao	"	—	73	91	ENE	2	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.94	75	91	SSW	½	bf
Tourane	"	29.93	75	—	SSW	4	b
Cape St. James	"	29.81	77	—	E	4	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.91	73	92	—	0	b
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.87	72	96	NE	1	o
Legaspi	"	29.86	77	91	N	½	b
Tacloban	"	29.84	78	86	—	0	b
Iloilo	"	29.81	77	94	N	4	b
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.30	29.91	—	—	NE	1	o
Lamian	6 a.	29.73	78	95	SW	½	b

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.
7. RAIN, in inches, t tenths and hundreds.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 6th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.92	29.98	29.94
Temperature ...	79	74	82
Humidity ...	73	80	62
Wind Direction ...	East	ENE	East
" Force ...	2	1	3
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 5th 80
Lowest open-air Temperature on 6th...74

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 7th to 13th November, 1918.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	7	0 18 a.	4 7	m 5 36	1 6
		10 20 a.	8 0	4 53 a.	4 1
Fri.	8	1 18 a.	4 6	m 6 19	1 7
		10 58 a.	7 9	1 15 a.	4 2
Satur.	9	2 18 a.	4 5	m 7 9	1 9
		11 48 a.	7 6	4 43 a.	4 4
Sun.	10	—	—	m 8 10	2 1
		3 31 a.	4 5	5 28 a.	4 5
Mon.	11 m	0 57	7 5	m 9 15	2 1
		4 14 a.	4 6	6 30 a.	4 6
Tues.	12 m	2 12 a.	4 8	m 10 18	2 3
		5 8 a.	5 2	8 12 a.	4 6
Wed.	13 m	3 4 a.	4 6	m 11 8	2 3
		5 47 a.	5 6	11 17 a.	4 7

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr D. Abraham
Mr & Mrs E. G. Anderson
Maj. & Mrs G. D. R. Black and son
Mr J. P. Ballantine
Mr & Mrs G. H. M. Bannerman
Mr J. H. Bering
Mr F. C. Banham
Mrs E. R. Bellilios
Mr Benchot
Capt E. Bentley
Mr J. D. Birrell
Mrs E. D. Blackburn
Mr & Mrs A. L. Boust
Capt & Mrs Branch
Mr Oliver T. Breakspear
Mr W. G. Browell
Dr K. C. Brown
Mr Chas. Brown
Mr N. Burns
Mr H. Campbell
Mr R. V. Cameron
Mr & Mrs E. A. Carvalho
Mr H. Cayrou
Col. A. Chapman
Mr M. Chen
Mr & Mrs J. C. Clark
Mr. R. J. Combes
Mr F. L. Cooke
Dr & Mrs H. L. Cumming
Mrs F. E. Davis
Mr A. W. van Dobbin
Mr W. H. Daub
Mr E. de S. Ferandey
Mr J. Fetherstonhaugh
Mr E. B. Fraser
Capt E. Finlayson
Mr H. B. Gallop
Mr E. A. Ginder
Mr H. Goffe
Mrs d. Gomier
Mr I. Gray
Capt T. P. Hall
Mr & Mrs W. A. Hannibal
Mr G. Harper
Mr C. A. Henderson
Mr A. Hicks
Mr A. T. Hill
Mrs A. E. Hodgins
Mrs & Mrs S. E. Hodge
Mr A. Holgersen
Mr A. Shelton Hooper
Mr A. F. Horaman
Capt R. Innes
Mr & Mrs M. Joblin
Mrs L. M. Joblin
Mr S. J. Johnstone
Mr E. M. Joseph
Mr Jas. J. Judah
Mr & Mrs Judah
Mr B. H. van Katel
Mr H. Krahe
Mrs N. Kurrosky
Mr G. M. Lakin
Capt P. F. Lanchbery
Mr & Mrs C. Lauritsen
Dr & Mrs Lello
Mr & Mrs A. Leach and child
Mr & Mrs W. S. Leonard
Miss H. Lillie
Mr S. Longfield
Mr E. R. Lorentzen
Mr G. Ludin
Miss Alice Lu
Mr H. E. Maslin
Dr G. W. MacKean
Mrs C. R. Meyer
Mr & Mrs D. R. McEwen
Mr & Mrs N. MacIntyre
Master MacIntyre
Mr S. Mori
Mr & Mrs W. P. Nesson
Mr A. C. Nicolson
Mr & Mrs H. Nolasco
Mrs Orsini and 2 children
Mr S. S. Perry
Mr E. Radamelle.
Mr E. H. Ray
Miss F. Reay
Miss C. Rego
Mrs J. F. Reynolds
Mr D. Ritchie
Mrs N. Ritchie
Mr Jas. Robertson
Mr L. C. Sargent
Mrs H. Sucolan
Mr V. Silveria
Miss H. F. Skinner
Mrs M. Slade
Dr W. F. Smeeth
Mrs W. H. Sparke
Mr A. C. Spence
Mr V. Steensby
Mrs A. T. Stewart, child and nurse
Mr C. P. Templeton
Mr & Mrs Evan Thomas
Miss E. Wilder
Mr E. Wondenberg
Mr G. G. Wood
Mr & Mrs B. Wylie

PEAK HOTEL.

Mr & Mrs Abney
Mr & Mrs D. R. Blair
Mr A. A. Brown
Mr A. J. Carter
Mr & Mrs F. W. Cary
Miss Chettle
Mr G. L. Cotaman
Mrs Cormack
Mr & Mrs S. G. Coppin
Mr S. Evans, M.B.E.
Mrs Fletcher
Mr Deaman Fuller
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale
Mr H. Hancock
Mr J. B Harrison
Mr W. B Hind
Mr H. du Flon Hutchison
Mrs N. Jensen
Mr F. B. Johnson
Mrs Litt
Mrs Macaulay
Mrs Matthieson
Mrs Main
Miss Main
Madame de Mattos
Mr J. Finlay Miller
Mrs Moore
Mrs Milner-Jones
Miss Ogden
Mr T. L. Perkins
Mrs Puddicombe
Eng.—Comdr. Reed
Mr & Mrs W. E. Roberts
Mr F. J. de Rome
Capt & Mrs Sidford.
Mr & Mrs A. Findlay Smith
Mrs V. Findlay Smith
Mrs B. D. Tisdall
Miss Ventris
Maj.-Gen. F. Ventris

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs R. Almond
Mr J. R. F. Anderson
Dr Asger
Mr G. Bannerman
Mr W. Budge
Mr & Mrs Course
Miss A. Coombes
Mr F. C. Crush
Mrs T. B. Calhane
Mrs Cumming
Mrs J. D. Edward
Mr A. H. Flamman
Mr & Mrs Gregory
Mr C. J. Hammes
Mr G. B Haywood
Mr P. Heathcote
Mr A. W. T. Hoy
Mr B. James
Mr & Mrs Wm. Jackson
Mr J. Joseph
Mrs McAinsh
Mr J. McArthur
Mrs McGee
Mr R. J. de Moore
Mrs W. C. Passmore
Mr H. Pearman
Mr F. E. Pennoyer
Mr & Mrs C. E. Richardson
Mrs Sangster
Mrs Saubbings and daughter
Mr & Mrs Underwood
Mr J. de Vries

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Azevedo, Miss M. d'Almeida, Mr. E. Aguinaldo, Mr. C. Backus, Miss S. Balls, Mr. W. Billington, Mrs. M. Craig, Miss L. M. Conceicao, Mr. S. J. Calder, Mr. J. Chanto, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bateman, Mr. E. Des Voeux, Mrs. H. Diedericksen, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Ellis, Mr. C. Erkman, Miss M. Ellis, Mr. A. G. Escamilla, Mr. W. F. Gantvoort, Mr. H. Habletiel, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Horley, Mr. J. E. Harvey, Mr. C. W. Hamilton, Mr. A. D. Henno, Mr. S. M. Ismail, Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr. J. Kirkwood, Mr. W. T. Longwell, Mrs. E. M. Lissner, Miss E. Lackamith, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Rev. and Mrs. P. Millholland, Mr. J. Marques, Mr. G. Martinez, Miss P. T. Magee, Mr. E. B. Morrison, Mrs. O. A. Madar, Mrs. G. H. McKeun, Mr. N. C. MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. De Merritt, Mr. Orsini, Mrs. J. K. Porter, Mr. R. B. Patell, Mr. J. Power, Mr. J. D. Reep, Mrs. E. M. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. E. Robles, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rosenstock, Mrs. A. H. Remedios, Mr. J. S. de Rogidor, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Rasack, Mr. A. G. Rozis, Mr. M. R. Shelton, Mr. G. P. Sorenson, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Sharpus, Mr. N. J. Stubb, Dr. and Mrs. N. M. Saleeby, Miss M. R. Stanton, Mr. B. S. Setna, Mr. H. J. Strickler, Mr. S. Shnitnikoff, Mr. G. Sinn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thom, Mr. C. P. de Tavera, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Wear, Mr. W. F. Wenyon, Mr. W. H. Whetstone, Mr. P. A. Watson, Mrs. V. R. de Yaengoo, and Mr. M. B. Zapia.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WISE MERCHANTS.
[23

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship "THORDIS"

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by November 7th, 1918, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on November 7th, 1918, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, October 31st, 1918. [2610

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers, and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the outcarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.
[1

"NOISELESS"

The typewriter with all improvements of an up-to-date machine and in addition is absoutely NOISELESS.



A business man's greatest asset is his health. Save your nerves and buy a

"NOISELESS."

Apply to—
THORESEN & Co.,
Import Department,
Queen's Buildings,
Tel. No. 450.

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	Nov. 6th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Dec. 4th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 31st.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road. 68

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal) EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

17 THE BANK LINE, LIMITED. Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Rassi & Co., Canton. THE BANK LINE, LIMITED. General Agents.

63

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 7th Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 8th Nov. Noon.
WEIHAIWEI and NEWCHWANG	"HWAH KUEI"	On 9th Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 12th Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 14th Nov. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Agents 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 12th Nov. at 1 P.M.

"HAITAN" | Capt. A. E. Rodgins ... | FRIDAY, 15th Nov. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers

2

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD. Agents 74

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles	Due at London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian House Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID,

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave H'kong. about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if sailing about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODFREY & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

23 P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT		SAILING DATES	
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	† YOKOHAMA MARU	12,340 tons	SAT.	16th Nov. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	† NIKKO MARU	9,600	SAT.	14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§ TENSHO MARU	7,000	FRI	15th Nov.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN

MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

‡ † SUWA MARU..... ... MON., 25th Nov., at 11 A.M.

‡ † FUSHIMI MARU... ... THURS., 19th Dec., at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

Telephone 93 and 193 NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons		Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	...	THURS., 14th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	...	TUES., 26th Nov.
SHINYU MARU	22,000	...	WED., 18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	...	17th Jan. 1919.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU ...	11,600 ...	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are Interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275. T. DAIGO, MANAGER, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740. F. RADAMELLE, Agent, Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA	Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS	Monthly direct service via Singapore, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BATAVIA, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG	Monthly direct service.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at ADELAIDE, AUCKLAND, N.Z.,
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY	"KUREHA MARU" ... SATURDAY, 16th Nov. at 3 P.M. "AFRICA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 3 P.M. These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

FOR TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 7th Nov. at 9 A.M.

FOR KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU"... TUESDAY, 12th Nov. at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Tel. No. 744 and 745 K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

49

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919. "CHINA" November 21st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prince's Buildings. O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Ice House Street. Tel. [illegible]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due.
Europe (via Negapatam)...	*Stentor*	9th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date	
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao ...	*Soshu Maru* ...	Thursday,	7th, 8.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong ..	*Song Ma* ..	Thursday,	7th, 9.00 A.M.
Bombay, Aden, Egypt and *Europe via Suez		Thursday,	7th, 9.00 A.M.
*Japan via Kobe	*Fuji Maru* ...	Thursday,	7th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and *Europe via Suez		Thursday, 7th, Registration Letters	9.45 A.M. ... 10.30 A.M.
Tientsin	*Kuichow* ..	Thursday,	7th. 11.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	*TamonMaru No.1*	Thursday,	7th, 3.00 P.M.
Saigon	*Providence*	Thursday,	7th, 4.00 P.M.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia .	*Soerakarta* ...	Friday.	8th, 9.00 A.M.
Sandakan	*Mausang* ...	Friday,	8th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco, *Salina Cruz, *Balboa, *Lima, *Callao, *Mollendo, *Arica, *Iquique, and *Valparaiso	*Nippon Maru*	Friday, 8th, Registration ... Letters ..	9.45 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	*Suiyang*	Friday,	8th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	*Yunsang* .	Friday,	8th, 2.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei	*Hwah Kuei* ...	Saturday,	9th, 11.00 A.M.
Java, Batavia and Port Moresby via Batavia	*Tjilatjap*	Saturday,	9th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	*Woosang*	Saturday,	9th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and *Bangkok	*Liangchow*	Saturday,	9th, 5.00 P.M.
*Swatow and *Straits	*Lisan* ..	Saturday,	9th 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, & Formosa via Keelung	*Amakusa Maru*	Tuesday,	12th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	*Singan*	Tuesday,	12th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong* ...	Tuesday,	12th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	*Sunning*	Thursday,	14th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haitan* ...	Friday,	15th, 1.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days.	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	Noon	11.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Autau, Hing Shan and Santin... Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley ...	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow Macao	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
	1.75 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-days	On Sunday	On Holiday.
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Cantonand Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	8.00 P.M.	.30 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturday	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow...	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853. Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 18th, 1917. [41

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914. [10

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 6th.

On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/3½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/3⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	2/4½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4⅝
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/5
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/5
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	439½
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	466½
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	79½
Credits at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom
Private, 30 days' sight	
On Yokohama.—On demand ...	143½
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos ...	158½
On Singapore.—On demand ...	142½
On Batavia.—On demand ...	183½
On Haiphong.—On demand ...	11% p.m.
On Saigon.—On demand ...	1 x p.m.
On Bangkok.—On demand ...	46½
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 5.95 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$42.80
Bar Silver per oz	49½d.

Subsidiary Coins

Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces...	per cent. $0.00	Premium
Hongkong ...10 " ...	$0.03	"
Canton 20 " ...	$3.80	Discount
Canton 10 " ...	$0.00	"

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

5.30 p.m.—Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong, General Meeting the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall.

TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—Performances of "The Barton Mystery" at the Theatre Royal.

Saturday, 9th Nov.:—
9.15 p.m.—Performances of "The Barton Mystery" at the Theatre Royal.

Thursday, 28th Nov.:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Auction Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the Session 1917

Revised by the Members

PRICE $5

Daily Press" Office.

THE CIGAR DE LUXE.



"PERFECTO" Actual Size.

"Golofina"

Of many fine Cigars, the finest.

Possesses a delicate flavour and bouquet which will give you a new appreciation of a good Cigar.

Sold in two sizes:—

PERFECTOS AND BOUQUETS.

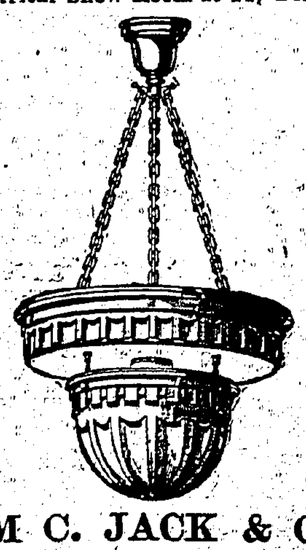
Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.
Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vœux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "BRASCOLITE" FITTING.



The cool season will soon be on us, so book your order in time for an economical and cheerful "MAJESTIC" RADIATOR

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.
27

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves	" 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918 [2568

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital	Francs45,000,000
Paid Up	" 22,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)	
Chairman of the Board of Directors	André Berthelot
General Manager	A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
Peking

Shanghai	Saigon
Tientsin	Haiphong
Hongkong	Yunnanfu

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pourfavoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. BOUET DE JOUBERT, Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel 2440.
Hongkong September 26th, 1918. [147

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ...	Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)...	2,500,000
Reserve Funds	5,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Kosshing, Pinan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tobyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaja Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Maganer.

Hongkong Branch,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, August 30th 1918. [600

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	$30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Weichow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Taimien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. Taiyuan: Yuncheng. Foochow: Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. Canton, Kueiyang, Peking, Kueihwa, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, October 13th, 1914. 1163

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	$19,500,000
	$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell | F. V. D. Parr, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. 9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed "	1,125,000
Paid-up "	562,500
Reserve Fund "	650,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Branches:
Bombay Galle Karachi Penang
Calcutta Hongkong Kota Bhara Rangoon
Colombo Howrah KualaLumpur Shanghai
Delhi Kandy Madras Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).

Hongkong Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager

No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, May 26th, 1918. [887

Printed and Published by Henry Adolphus Cartwright, for The Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong London Office: 131, Fleet Street E.C.